WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
*Opposite:* COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
*Opposite:* COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
A. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 176 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1921. TWO ANNAS

BAR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England)
**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.**

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| DATE 1921. | STEAMERS. | TONS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st October | SOUDA | 6,696 |
| 8th " | MOREA | 10,900 |
| 15th " | EGYPT | 7,941 |
| 22nd " | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 29th " | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 4th November | DELTA | 8,097 |
| 12th " | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 19th " | DEVANHA | 8,092 |
| 26th " | NARKUNDA* | 16,118 |
| 2nd December | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 10th " | CALEDONIA | 7,572 |
| 17th " | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 24th " | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 1st " | PLASSY | 7,346 |

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia.

P AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

| Date | Steamers |
|---|---|
| 15th October | DILWARA |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Nov. | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 28th " | NEVASA | 9,071 |
| 11th Dec. | NEURALIA | 9,061 |

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st October | MANTUA | Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 18th November | BALDERA | |
| 30th December | MALWA | |

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamer | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 26th Sep | LINGA | Karachi Coasting |
| 30th " | LHASA | Karachi direct |
| 28th " | KAROA | East & S. Africa |
| 29th " | BARALA | Gulf coasting |
| 2nd Oct | CHANDARA | Gulf direct |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamer | Tons | Sailing | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Skirmisher | — | In Oct. | For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver. |

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road. CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 463
Telephone No. 1330.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Maru | R. Yamanol | 25th Sept | 5th Oct. |
| Peking Maru | K. Yamaguchi | 7th Octr | 19th Octr |
| Nile Maru | T. Inoue. | 15th Octr | 27th Octr |
| Kasado Maru | N. Yanagi | 29th " | 10th Nov |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico Maru | B. Takiguchi | 4469 | 13th Sep | 25th " |
| Tamba Maru | D Aochiva | 5845 | 29th " | 13th Oct |
| *Yamagata Maru | Y. Matsuda | 2807 | 23rd Oct | 25 " |
| Tatsuno Maru | M. Furuhashi | 6965 | 16 " | 27 " |

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the surviver or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000 00s
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 33,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Singapore |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,650,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | New York |
| Colombo | Karachi | Penang |
| Delhi | Kota Baru | Rangoon |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,906,220

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Trikumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Ylello |
| Hongkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. E. HYND,
Agent.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. | 75,87,352 |
| Paid-up Capital and Reserves | " | 23,87,333 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | " | 53,11,146 |

BRANCHES:

Londen, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Mathras.
London E. C.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

## INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

### BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN, General Manager

### SPECIAL BENIFIT ALLOWED BY THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. LAHORE.
OF
AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.
*For particulars and other information apply to:—*

LALCHAND SAMA, *Asstt. Secretary B. I. Co. Ltd.* POONA CITY.
MANAGER, B. I. Co. Ltd. Head Office, LAHORE.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
903 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

### THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN AND CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
42 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

### The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
*Incorporated in India 1907.*

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

### Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
*GO TO—*

### The Bombay Commercial Museum

*It is the place*

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
*ADMISSION FREE.*
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE.

### THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
*Managers.*

### GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar

BOMBAY No. 2.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## HOTELS

### EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Re. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

### THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

### RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

### NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,578,284 equal £35,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dutch East Indies: | Palembang |
| Bandjermasin | Pekalongan |
| Bandoeng | Pontianak |
| Cheribon | Semarang |
| Djooja | Sourabaya |
| Djember | Solo |
| Kota Radja | Tebing Tingg (Do) |
| Langsa | Tegal |
| Macassar | Telok Betong |
| Medan | Tjilatjap |
| Padang | Weltevreden |

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

# The Bombay Chronicle

## Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| Half-Yearly | „ 16 | „ 18 |
| Quarterly | „ 8 | „ 9 |
| Monthly | „ 3 | „ 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 5 | Re. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Tamil, English, some Hindustani. Apply Box No. 7237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1439

WANTED.—One SHORTHAND-TYPIST. State experience to Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hummum Street.
A C10925

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employments to apply for terms to KAPORE AND CO., Employments Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI, old office.
A R1446

WANTED AT ONCE—EUROPEAN LADY CANVASSERS. Apply to Universal Agency, No. 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R1452

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, generally useful for office work. Apply to HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL AND CO., 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R1450

WANTED—Experienced FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, having also thorough knowledge of Lathework for Gin Press Factories. Apply sharp to RAI SAHEB SETH NARAYANDAS MANDSAUR C. I.
A R1451

BOOKBINDER—Wanted a Head Bookbinder, who has a practical knowledge of Account Bookmaking and general binding Good salary for a capable man. Apply to Box No. 7240, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1448

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam
C10284

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MOTOR ENGINE FITTERS. Apply in person to the FIRST ASSISTANT to the Chief Engineer of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Pay according to qualifications.
A C10918

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STORES CLERK and a TIME-KEEPER for Workshop on Rs. 60 and 45 pin respectively. Attendance morning and evening. Apply to Box No. 7240, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10917

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee. Pay of the post will be 125—10—175—10—225 only. The graduates in Arts and Engineering or Matrics with the additional qualifications of either passing of the Sub-Overseer's examination or Sanitary Inspector's examination need apply. Those who have experience of the work will be given preference provided they possess the above qualifications. The applications must reach the undersigned by 15th October, 1921. The selected candidates if called upon to do so shall have to come to Akola for personal interview. It should be noted that the Committee has to manage its own Water Works. V. L. OKE, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola.
A R10923

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1239

TO BE LET—FIREPROOF SHOPS and GODOWNS near Dock sand Wadi Bunder Bridge, Sandhurst Road. Plot No. 105. Apply to owner ALLIMAHOMED.
C R1364

## FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR B.A. STUDENTS—"Exhaustive Questions and Answers on Marvin's LIVING PAST" recommended by Professors. Price, Re. 1. Write to: C. G. PARIKH, Ladwada, Baroda.
L R1434

GRAND OFFER—8 Czeko-Slav As. 10, 8 Austrian Roumania Re. 1/8, 4 Roumania (Charity) Re. 1, 4 Bohemia As. 10, 4 Turkey As. 6, 2 Bhopal 2 As., 5 Gr. Roumania Re. 1/8, 10 Fiume Rs. 2, 12 Gr. Austria Re. 1/8, 8 Poland Re. 1/8, 3 Tameswar 8 As., 7 Gr. Belgium Rs. 1, 4 Varsovie 12 As., 3 Gr. Repub. 12 As., 1 Benares 2 As., 6 Liechenstein 10 As., 22 Abbyssinia Rs. 8, 3 Fr. India 3 As., 2 Kedah 2 As., 2 Bavaria Depub. 2 As., 1 Holland le-on 4c 2 As., 2 Lettland (printed on Gr. war maps) pair Rs. 8, 17 Hungary As. 8, 1,000 Stamp-mounts As. 6. V.P.P. or Cash. Box No. 7241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R1443

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

ELEPHANT FOR SALE—Handsome elephant of good breed. Fast and convenient ride. Height 8 feet 6 inches. Tusk 1 foot 9 inches long 10 inches thick. Price Rs. 7,000. Apply to RAO SAHAB, P. O. Churahat Rewa, C. I.
N R1411

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—1,000 casks "TUNNEL" Brand Portland Cement, just arrived. For particulars apply Messrs. MARSLAND PRICE and Co., Ltd., Nesbit Road, Mazagon.
T R1421

FOR SALE—Unbleached COTTON KHADDAR, weaved by hand—length 11 yards piece—width 32in.—SILK KHADDAR handmade 16 yards piece—width 36in. in four qualities—Samples and Prices can be had on application:—PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, St. Marks Road, Bangalore.
T R1344

## TENDERS.

### JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for square sleepers" as below will be received by the undersigned on or before 5th October, 1921:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Square sleepers for | No. |
| Joints, points and crossings, Size 6 ft. by 8 ins. by 4½ ins. | 10,000 |
| Do., Do., Larger Lengths. | |
| From 7 feet to 11 feet about 250 of each | 1,500 |

Place and time of delivery should be stated.

E. C. NISSEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Jamnagar, dated 12th Sept., 1921.
C10924

### SURPLUS GOVERNMENT RIVERCRAFT

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, for the under noted craft, lying at Basra which are available for immediate disposal.

Prices declared in tender will be for delivery at Basra.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Bombay), will quote for hire of towing steamers if tenderers require craft towed to ports in India and Burmah and will also obtain quotations from Basra for fitting out of craft for towage.

| | No. |
|---|---|
| Paddle Steamers | 2 |
| Dredger | 1 |
| Towing Launches | 7 |
| Sea and Harbour Tugs | 3 |
| Up River Tugs | 7 |
| Steam Launches | 43 |
| Motor Launches | 2 |
| Steam Barges | 8 |
| Hospital Screw Steamers | 2 |
| Barges A Class | 4 |
| B Class | 29 |
| C Class | 5 |
| E Class | 2 |
| Y Class | 5 |
| Z Class Port | 1 |
| Port | 9 |

Particulars of craft and tender forms can be had on application to

(1) The Commissioner in India, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla and Delhi.
(2) Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
(3) Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

Tenders must be submitted to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Simla, on or before 30th September, 1921.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
TA C10...

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared an interim Dividend of Sh. 4 per share, less English Income Tax at the rate of Sh. 6 in the pound payable on the 3rd October, 1921, to the Proprietors as registered on 1st October, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10982

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE recording of the Poll will be continued on TUESDAY, the 27th, at the Registered Office of the Company at Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. (S. T.).

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman.
C10931

### MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be REOPENED on and from the 22nd September for all descriptions of traffic except horses and carriages.

2. Refiring Rooms, each equipped with electric lights and separate bathrooms are available at Matheran Station for week-end and other visitors at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8/8/0 for head per day for board and lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Louis Fernandes & Sons, Matheran Station.

3. Separate meals are also provided at the following charges Chola Hazri Rs. 0-12-0; Breakfast, Rs. 2; Luncheon, Rs. 2/2/0 Dinner Rs 2/8/0. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Station.

4. The following will be the train service:

3 DOWN.

| | | H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Neral | dep. | 10 10 |
| Matheran | arr. | 11 45 |

6 UP.

| | | H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Matheran | dep. | 15 30 |
| Neral | arr. | 16 55 |

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921. C10870

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

THE TRAIN SERVICE on the Broad-gauge System will be slightly revised from Saturday, the 1st October, 1921:—

No. 3 Down Fast Passenger will be timed to leave Colaba at 7.5 hours instead of at 7-12 hours.

No. 11 Down Passenger will be timed to leave Colaba at 12.50 instead of at 13 hours.

No. 7 Down Passenger will be timed to leave Colaba at 21.15 instead of at 21.10 hours. This train will not stop at Marine Lines, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

Nos. 3, 9 and 11 Down will not stop at Marine Lines.

Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Express trains will be extended to and from Delhi. No. 19 Down will be timed to arrive at Delhi at 10.30 and No. 20 Up to leave Delhi at 18.50.

For detailed timings see Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1921.
C1093...

### THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILL LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORRDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., will be held on FRIDA the 30th of September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The NSFER BOOKS of the Company will be 'SED from the 30th of September, 1921, to th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1921.
C10894

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "WARORA" Voy. 31 from Persian Gulf are hereby notified that the steamer has arrived in Bombay and is discharging in No. 15 shed, Alexandra Dock.

A fire having occurred on board this vessel, General Average has been declared. Consignees are therefore required to call at the Office of the undersigned with their Bills of Lading and relative original priced shipping Invoices for their consignments, and to sign Lloyds General Average Bond, also to pay a deposit of 20 (Twenty) only) per cent. on the value of their cargo as contribution to General Average before delivery can be obtained.

The value to be entered on the Bond should be the arrived values, in the condition in which the cargo was received on board excluding the charges payable at port of destination.

The Company's Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Metcalfe and Hodgkinson will attend at the Dock regularly every morning between 8 and 9 o.clock to survey cargo landed damaged or in doubtful condition.

No survey will be held unless a written appplication is received by the undersigned within fifteen days of the landing of the last package or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Application for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the 15th day.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th September, 1921.
C10930

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS. LTD.

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance to the Resolution passed by the Board of Directors that the 1st call of Rs. 3 per share shall be payable by the Share holders at the Co.'s Share Transfer Department at 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 1st October, 1921, after which period interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date till payment.

SHARE CERTIFICATE NOTICE.

Notice is also hereby given to those Shareholders who have not as yet taken delivery of their share. Certificates, are requested to take away delivery of the same before the 15th October, 1921, from the Company's above said Share Transfer Department after which the company will not be responsible for the same.

BILIMORIA GILDER AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
C10921

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2371 of 1921.

BALKRISHNA JAGANNATH KOLTHARKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADASHIV BHAW MAYEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kolbhatwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of July, 1921, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, annas nine and pies two for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date hereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 6th day of August, 1921, the following moveable property consisting of 1 writing table, 1 wooden chair, 1 iron chair, machinery and brass articles, etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale dated 7th day of September, 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in a house at Kelewadi, Girgaum, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

The plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C10928

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder, will be proceeded with TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MEHTA AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th September, 1921.

### MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 29th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th September, 1921.

### FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cooker's. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stovee, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.
575, Hornby Road, FORT.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

129 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SECOND KAMATIPURA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Abdoolhoosein Tajbhoy the sub-mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdulli Chhagan the sub-mortgagor and Valiji Moosaji the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of October 1919 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 3rd October will sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Government vacant ground, situate at Kamatipura Second Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 47 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3552 New No. 10301 Old Survey No. 3130 and New Survey No. 5902 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Shaikh Abba Shaikh Chand Gavlee, on or towards the West by the house of Dewoobai Vanjaran on or towards the North by the Kamatipura Third Street and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura second Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No 1148 and Street No. 175.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Second Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 57 7/9 and 88 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3553 and 3554 New No. 10302, 10303 Old Survey Nos. 3121 and 3132 and New Survey No. 5902, 5903, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 11490 and Street No. 177 and bounded as follows. On the East by the vacant ground of Esabhai Kadibhoy Bora on the West by the house of Seevaji Dharmaji Satta and Naraven Dharmaji Satta on the North by the Third Kamatipura Street and on the South by the said Kamatipura Second Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT PANCHAYETWADY, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 7th day of October, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee with the consent of the first mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pritamdas Tricumdas and Purshotamdas Tricumdas the undermentioned properties under the power of sale reserved to the second mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of September, 1920.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement about 1,331 square yards and registered under Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54-95, New Survey No. 539, together with the messuage, tenements or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay Under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Panchayetwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Panchayetwady Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Natha and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagers and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure, but now redeemed from payment of cess, containing by admeasurement about 265 8/9 square yards and registered under Old No. 278, New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 535, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2, all which premises are situate at Bhuleshwar and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the second mortgagee, at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th September, 1921.

## AMUSEMENTS

THE
# MAJESTIC CINEMA

PRESENTS

THE BRANDED FOUR

Seconds of staggering suspense; moments of maddening mystery; hours of heart interest and thrills you will find in this Select Serial of Superiority.

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SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
DONT MISS THIS ONE
PRICES AS USUAL.

## AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.
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MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Present the
MIGHTIEST SERIAL YET OFFERED
FIRST INSTALMENT.
Episodes Nos. 1, 2 and 3 or 7 parts of the World's Jungle Serial
THE SON OF TARZAN
THE SON OF TARZAN
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IN 15 Episodes or 30 Reels by
EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
Author of Tarzan of the Apes, the romance of Tarzan, etc.,
Made by the same people who made Tarzan o the Apes and Romance of Tarzan.
STRONGER THAN THE OTHER TARZAN STORIES.

# THE EMPIRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
MARIE CORELLI'S
Novel which has been read by millions
"INNOCENT"
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"INNOCENT"
In 5—Reels
Featuring
MODGE STEWART

# THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"ATLAS No. 2"
The Conclusion of a Great Mystery Drama
A FILM THAT THRILLS.
The second part of this drama brings the Story to a Crushing Climax.
"ATLAS No. 2"
Is a film of absorbing interest. You will relish the second part even though you have not seen the first.

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NEXT SATURDAY
A NOVEL AND ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
Madan Theatres, Limited.
Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
The Largest Concert Party Touring
Presenting an Original Entertainment of Opera Boufe Russian and International Dances.
Pantomime and Comedy Sketches. Famous Grand Opera. Russian Folk Songs and Dances.
14 RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA 14
Prima Donna....Madame BOURSKAIA. (From the Russian Opera)
Premiere Daneuse, Madame GORELOVA.
Principal Tenor.. Monsr. ARBATOFF.
Do Bass .. „ MIROFOLSKII.
Do. Comedian „ ALEXANDROFF
Second Dancer..Madame DANILOVA.
Second Singer..Madame GORUBZOVA.
Producer and Author..... Monsr. BRATOFF.
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20 CLEVER ARTISTES 20
PRICES AS USUAL
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
TO-NIGHT & TOMORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
AT
EMPIRE CINEMA POONA.

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CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deeds IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A thrilling tale of the great outdoors featuring the most fearless man in the World!
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Episode 6th TROUBLE TRAIL.
„ 7th WAR IN THE OILS FIELDS.
The most powerful Drama in 2 Reels featuring
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the son of the Outdoors
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TEMPEST
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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## AMUSEMENTS

Messrs. K, D. and Brothers present

**TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK**

the Third of their glorious Series of

**THE BIGGEST SEVEN !**

Yet another supremely pathetic and intensely dramatic Masterpiece Picture with, perhaps, the most beloved and the most admired screen beauty.

**GERALDINE FARRAR**

in the principal role

**"THE DEVIL-STONE"**

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

It is a Cecil B de Mille production, and Miss Farrar is again seen here in a role widely dissimilar from her last two appearances "The Woman God Forgot" and "Joan the Woman."

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m, (S. T.)

**West-End Cinema**

(New Churney Road)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-day, the sublime ages-old story of

**"Raja Harishchandra"**

The ancient King, who was challenged by the Gods to prove his Truthfulness, and who came out triumphant through the ordeal.

It is a wonderfully beautiful super-production by the Hindoostan Film Mfg, Company,

IT IS A TWO-FOLD PROGRAMME

Four parts of our current Serial

(Fresh Episodes 11 and 12) of

**"THE CARTER CASE"**

Four Shows to-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

**Globe Cinema**

(Sandhurst Road).


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, 24th Sept, 1921.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 7,000 |
| " Forwarded | 55,000 |
| " Imports | 14,000 |
| " Stock | 984,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 81,000 |
| Water Twist | 2/1 |
| Printers cloth | 46/6 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, 24th Sept., 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 1,390,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 359,000 |
| Surat in Indian | 160,000 |
| American | 3,744,000 |
| Other | 349,000 |
| Total Sales | 81,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 2,000 |
| Total Speculation | |
| " Export | |
| East Indian Export | |
| " Stock | 39,000 |
| " Forwarded | 700 |
| " Actual Export | 2,900 |
| " Imports | |
| " Speculation | 13,000 |
| American Afloat | 48,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 4,000 |
| Total Afloat | 107,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 24th Sept, 1921.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | | 28,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | Nil |
| " to Continent | | 17,000 |
| Futures at New York | Oct. | 19.60 |
| Futures at New York | Jan. | 19 98 |
| | Mar. | 19.81 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | 20 15 |
| " at Cotton at New Orleans | | 19.50 |
| Tone—of spot Cotton— | | |
| Futures at New Orleans | Oct | 19 35 |
| | January | 19 64 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality | | 8 1/8 |
| Demand Bills | | |
| Silver Commercial Bars U S mined | | 99 1/4 |
| Do Foreign | | 58 5/8 |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, 24th September, 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bankers Bills | 56 1/4 |
| Bar Silver spot | 41 1/2 |
| " 2 months hence | 41 1/4 |

Closing Rate of Silver:—Bazaars bought and sold—Quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold (per oz) | |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 |
| " 7 day Market loans | 2 3/4 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate p/c, since 21st July 1921. | 5 1/2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 24th Sept, 1921.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—61 1/2 lbs. Sept. Nominal | 74 |
| Australian F. A. Q. sailer cargo Paid | 69 |

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £ 1 1/8 |
| Hongkong | £ 97 |
| National | £ 37 1/2 |

### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| RAPESEED, Veresapore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Quoted | £ 21 |
| RAPESEED, Bombay Bombay 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal | £ 20 3/4 |
| LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sep.-Oct, Nominal | £ 26 1/2 |
| RAPE OR MUSTARD SEED:— Dull—Steadily held. | |
| LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) | |
| COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sep.Oct., Sellers | £ 11 1/2 |
| TORIA RAPESEED Sept.-Oct, Sellers | £ 22 |
| LINSEED argentine Sept.-Oct, Sellers | £ 17 3/4 |

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 68 1/2 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | £ 67 3/4 |
| Copper Braziers | £ 101 |
| Yellow Metal | £ 9 |
| Hard Spelter | £ 20 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £ 30 1/2 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 | £ 73 5/8 |
| Victory Bounds 4% | £ 78 1/8 |
| War Loans 5% 1929/47 | £88 1/2 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | £ 49 1/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | £ 4-4 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans | 57 3/4 |
| Government Securities 3% | £ 49 3/8 |
| Indian War Loan 7 per cent | £ 103 |

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Nov. | 13 |
| Plantation first Latex Crepe Mutilated Paid Buyer | 9 3/8 |

Tone:—Firm business.

### JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta | 17/9 Sellers Sept. Oct. |
| Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Oct. Sellers | 21 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct. Sellers | 22 |
| Fine White Java C, & F. Karachi Oct. Sellers | 22/3 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sept. 26.

Today 25 points being reported higher in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 542, for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May, and after touching Rs. 543 declined till Rs. 538. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 550½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 552. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 552 and closed at Rs. 554.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 470 and advanced till Rs. 475 Fully Good M. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 410 and remained steady at this price.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last. There was a very moderate demand for old nice Berars by exporters and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold on that day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 26th Sept, 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 554 |
| Fully Good Bangal Dec.-Jan | 415 |
| Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. | 476 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th Sept, 1921.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach | April-May, | 550 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec.-Jan, | 413 |
| Fine Oomra's | Dec.-Jany. | 475 |

### SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1921

| Description | Super-Fine | F. Good | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind | | | | | |
| | Punjab | 390 | 375 | 360 | |
| M. G. Oomra's | No. 4 | 540 | 530 | 510 | |
| M.G. Central P. | No. 1 | 570 | 560 | 542 | |
| M.G. Central P. | No. 2 | 555 | 545 | 525 | |
| M.G. Broach | | | | | |
| Southerns | | | | | |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th September 1921.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3178 | Bales. |
| Wheat | 2478 | Qrts. |
| Linseed | 2178 | " |
| Rapeseed | 726 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 483 | " |
| Poppyseed | Nil | " |
| Groundnuts | 1253 | " |
| Castorseed | 1161 | " |
| Rice | 4023 | " |
| Myrabolams | 806 | " |
| Cottonseed | 747 | " |
| Mowrasseed | Nil | " |
| Gram | 178 | " |
| Jowar | 69 | " |
| Masur | Nil | " |
| Barley | Nil | " |
| Bajra | 454 | " |
| Coal | 11644 | Tons. |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1921.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 7/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1-5 15/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1-5 1/16 |
| Fcs. Demand | 380 |
| American Dollars | 276 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 193 |
| Shanghai | 285 |
| Japan | 175 1/2 |
| Singapore | 160 |

Market:—Firm.

### COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1921.

| | per Maund. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tapper | 3/4 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/4 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 11/2 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 3/4 | 81 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 81 | 8 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars. | | | not | |
| Peach tabs Joist | | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper English Bars. | | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars. | | 38 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead | | 40 | 0 | 0 |

## THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

26th Sept. 1921.

| | Per Maund. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 3/4 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 1/4 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 11/2 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 3/4 | 76 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 76 | 8 | 0 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

5-0 p.m 26th September 1921 Bazaar Weights

| Ready | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangia | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 26-16 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowrasseed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseed | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Wheat April-May | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Wheat September | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed May, | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseeds Septembor | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton Seeds ready delivery | 48 | 0 | 0 |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29/8/0
Bars Gold forward Rs. 29/2/0
Bars Silver ready Rs. 96/2/0
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 96/2/0

EXCHANGE.

On London. Bank's selling T T 1/5½
On London. Bank's selling D D 1/5-1 /32
On London. Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6
On London. Bank's buying T T 1/5-9/16
On London. Bank's buying D D 1/5-11/16
Tone of Exchange. Quiet.
On Paris. Bank's selling D D Frcs 376
On Paris. Bank's buying 3 M/st D Frcs. 396
On Paris. Bank's buying D D Frcs 380
On Japan. Bank's selling T T Rs. 174
On Japan. Bank's buying 60 D/st D F Rs. 168
On Hongkong. Bank's selling D D Rs. 198
On Shanghai. Bank's selling D D Rs. 285
On Singapore. Bank's selling D D Rs. 160
On New York. Bank's selling D D Rs. 376
London Gold per oz. ready. 110-9
London Silver per Oz. ready. 41-8
London Silver Oz. forward 41-4
Tone of Silver. Quiet steady. India bought and sold. Continent sold.
American Cross rate S 3.73
Paris Cross rate Frcs 52.25
Italian Cross rate 89.50
Swiss Cross rate 21.60
Belgium Cross rate Frcs. 52.60
German Cross rate Mrks 406

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 84
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds due 1922 100-10
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent Paper 59
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market ruled very strong with a substantial rise in several scrips.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2840, By Cotton 1375, By Dyeing 1927/8, Century 1250, Cent India 5220, Colaba Land 2940, Crescent 835, Currimbhoy 2327/8, David 1815, Fazulbhoy 1730, Finlay 1517/8, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind Malwa 792/8, Kasturchand 1645, Kohinoor 3770, New Great 1155, Pearls 1465, Phoenix 1310, Shapurji 530, Simplex 1192/8 Swan 1465, Swadeshi 5340.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 760, By Burma 555, By Burma N I 155 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 13/4, By Tramway 145, By Steam 317/8, Bundi Cement 45 Ind Cement 420, Katni Ord 297/8, Katni Defd 1400, New India Ins 2 dis, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Ord 102/8, Tata Defd 605, Tata Hydro 40, Tata Oil 112/8, Tata Bank 25, Scindia Steam 10/8

### SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in |
| Sunday | 2nd Oct | m 11 39 | 28 10 |

LOW WATER

| Day of Week | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m | ft. in. |
| Sunday | 2nd Oct | m 5 25 | 16 3 |
| | | 5 42a | 14 6 |

At a meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedans of Muttra a resolution expressing indignation at the arrests of Moulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali Dr. Kitchlew and other leaders and congratulating them for their going to jail for the cause of the country and religion was passed.

## MILL WAGES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my last letter I promised to deal with the question whether the present wages were adequate. The men complained that they are far from adequate having regard to the abnormal rise of the prices of foodstuffs. This complaint appears to me perfectly reasonable.

For the purpose of appreciating the complaint it is necessary to differentiate between the permanent rate of wages and the present temporary allowances given to the workers. The present permanent rate of wages were fixed many years ago. They have remained stationary although the efficiency of the machines has ordinarily deteriorated; and although the cost of living has increased enormously. I shall decide the period into two parts, namely the increase up to 1914; and the increase subsequent to 1914 caused by the War.

Up to 1914 the men got no increment although the purchasing power of the Paper had considerably fallen owing to the currency policy of Government in closing the mint and flooding the country with token coins. The Index number of prices indicate that the prices of food grains remained stationary from 1873 till 1893. Then it gradually rose from 114 to 222 in 1914. A conscientious employer would have provided for this inflation by increased wages, but as a matter of fact nothing was done. Labour was not organised. The result was indebtedness, overcrouding in insanitary tenements, mental anxiety consequent inefficiency and reduced output making matters worse for the overstrained and depressed workers. There were no strikes. The men probably were influenced by the lamentations of the millowners that the industry was not profitable. As a matter of fact in order to help them in their so called adversity the 'men submitted to some reduction of wages, and reduced hours of days of working the mills. As a matter of statistics, however, the lamentations of millowners were not very justifiable. At least the average results never showed any loss, though the profits were Lillipatian compared with the present Golsathan size. Mr. Padshah's investigations disclose that the average profits from 1880 to 1900 were 5 per cent. inclusive of the Agent's Commission, who took the lion's share under the vicions system of agency. Mr. T. A. Wadia finds that from 1905 to 1915 the profits averaged 12 per cent. exclusive of the agent's commission under the circumstances though there were some intervening lean years, the mills never worked at a loss. The year 1905 was a fat year when the profits amounted to 3.47 crores. But all these years though the cost of living was doubled ten men got no advance.

I shall now deal with the period outquart to 1914. It is notorious that during the war and after the profit by leaps and bounds beyond the avarice of the worst of the Shylocks. In 1920 the profits were 16 crores on a capital of 10 crores. A dividend of over 100 per cent. is nowadays common. These profits were not due to any still or intelligence of the owners, but entirely due to the profiteering that was possible during the war and is still possible owing to the world unsettlement. One world have expected that a fair-minded and conscientious capitalist would have shared this prosperity with labour. But such justice appears fully to the capitalists with their present mentality. Far from sharing their prosperity with the workers they looked upon their miseries caused by further inflation of prices without sympathy till they struck work. Then they granted 40 or 50 per cent. against a demand of 100 per cent., and this was done only after the intervention of H. E. the Governor. The second strike saw some farther advance after the men were out for over a month and again only after the intervention of H. E. the Governor—Last year a small advance was given without the pressure of a strike. This brought the advance to the maximum of 75 per cent. and minimum of 55 per cent. But it should be noted this is only a allowance and not an increase in the permanent rate of wages. Most employers have deemed right to include the war-allowances in the wages or salary of the employees. Not the millowners deem it desirable to return the character of an allowance making the man anxious that it may be taken away any day. Much unrest and discontent is caused by the temporary character of this allowance. It hangs like a sword of Damocles over the men. This allowance is supplemented by the bonus of a months pay; but the bonus too is precarious. Any attempt to withhold the bonus, or reduce the allowance is save to provoke a strike. It is therefore wise to absent the allowance in the rate of wages.

The next point to consider is whether this allowance is commonsorate with the rise of prices since 1914. The Index number for India shows that the rise since 1914 of the prices of food grains and necessaries is over 100 per cent. Mr. Finlay Shirras computes that for Bombay the percentage of increase over July 1914 was 93 in October 1920. It fell gradually to 60 in March 1921 and rose again gradually to 80 in August 1921. These figures cannot be accepted as accurate. Nevertheless they establish that the maximum allowances are not commensurate with the inflatation cost of living since 1914. Besides the hours of work have been reviewed and the efficiency of the machinery must have been somewhat impaired under the circumstances is it surprising that the bonus and allowances now given are inadequate to make ends meet. But the case becomes much worse when we remember that the prices of foodstuffs had risen from 114 to 222 before the War. No consideration is paid to this fact, do allowance is made for this increase. But the inadequacy of the allowance for the inflated rise since 1914 is aggravated by ignoring the previous increment of over 100 per cent. It is clear that no allowance an possibly be adequate that falls short of 200 per cent. of the rate of wages allowed in 1914 to must the increase from 1893 to 1914, and the further increase from 1914 onwards to the present index of prices. It is no part of prudence to close one's eyes to these hard facts. The men not accustomed to British methods of improving their lot, and British readiness to rebel against injustice, suffer silently for a long time till driven by want and despair they strike for better wages it is foolish to attribute this to political agitators outside the ranks of workers. Political agitators would find no great difficulty in inducing men to strike; but personally I am see no political benefit from send strikes. Instead of wasting time and thought on political agitators the employers would do better to investigate the complaints of the man with sympathy and realise that things must be bad when men are compelled to live in dens of diseases to death which made Sir Thomas Holland declare that he would rather see the mill industry wiped out than tolerate this scandalous state of affairs. There is no remedy but strike if employers are hard hearted and abdurate, but I have every hope that some day, employers will see the reasonableness of keeping one eye on profits and the other eye on the producers of profits.—Yours, etc.

J. BAPTISTA.

Matherpakadi, 24th Sept. 1921.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS:

Sept. 26.

S S Bahrein, Constantine, Aden.
S S Karroo, Wooster, Liverpool.
S S Braunfels, Sheejer, Delagoabay.
S S Ganges Maru, Yamonio, Yokohama.
S S Karapara, Downing, Durban.
S S Clan Mackenzie, Young, Liverpool.
S S Frankenfels, Taylor, Karachi.
S S Lorenzo, An, Birkenhead.
S S Manaar, Addy, Barry.
S S San Fransisco Maru, Tashiro, Busreh.
S S Homayun, Hannah, Busreh.
S S Shustar, Ashby, Busreh.
S S Chakdara, Beedle, Busreh.
S S Indus, Brandt, Gothenburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Jeddah, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Surat, Plomer, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Karapara for Durban, etc.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ganges Maru for Kobe, etc.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S. S. Soudan for London:—1 bale goat skins, A A Peerbhoy; 12 bales goat skins, 2 bales sheep skins, M Laduer; 1 bale W carpets, Bontor and Co; 1005 cwts bone meals, H I linghurst and Co; 40 bales W carpets, King King and Co; 16 bales W cuttings, 17 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 82 cwts dry chillies, W Vishnoo.

S S Soudan for Antwerp:—392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tremayne for Naples:—400 bales cotton, 2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Vardhuman Bros; 2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Frankenfeils for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 50 bales cotton fly, C Chunduial and Co; 201 cwts gum Arabic, E Nowroji and Co; 350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Frankenfeils for Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton fly, C Chundulal and Co.

S S Frankenfeils for Hull:—4000 cwts castor seed, The Bombay Co.

S S Wye Crag for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—5 bales W carpets, Darling and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 45 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Banca for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, C V Lane.

S S Banca for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Banca for Hongwong:—300 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co; 1 bale W carpet, D Chelaram; 33 cwts fish maws R Dhanji and Co; 30 cwts fish maws, H A Mohmed and Sons; 10 cwts P gaonuts.

S S Morioka Maru for Kobe:—123 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 40 cwts sandlewood roots, M B Kaisha.

S S Morioka Maru for Yokohama:—227 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S Leeds City from Calcutta, Agents Kerr Steamship Co. Inc York:—95 cases biscuits, 5 cases ceremelt, 1 case jelly beans, 130 bundles galved corrugated iron sheets, 75 bales gunnies, 650 bags copra, 2000 bags coessipore white sugar, 167 chests tea, 666 bags sugar, 200 bags refined sugar, 14 bags almond in the shell.

S S Gogra from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Co:—6746 bags rice, 4715 tons coal, 1887 chests tea, 9 cases stationery, 995 bags sugar, 5 cases boots, 278 bags millets.

S S Lanka from Camari, Agents East I S N Co:—10 bales piece-goods, 14339 bags 52 gotts moist coccanuts, 906 bags dry coccanuts, 532 bags copra.

## NEW DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy is elected as the Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Sir Jamsetjee's name has been in great prominence in Bombay during the last few days as the mover of the secret resolution at the Board of the Parsi Panchayat to present an address of welcome to the Prince on behalf of the Parsi community. How that ultra-loyalist movement is opposed by the able and independent section of Parsis is now a matter of common knowledge to your readers. But that is by the way. There are some special features in regard to the said election, and they are worth noting:—

(1) There were four candidates belonging to the four communities in India.

(2) The electioneering campaign is said to have been vigorous!

(3) The date of election was fixed for the 23rd instant to enable the Moslem members to return to Simla after the Mohurrum. Yet the election actually took place two or three days before the appointed day!

(4) There was a tough fight between Sir Jamsetjee and Dr. Gour. In fact, the result of the third drawing revealed the fact, that Dr. Gour had 49 votes against 47 of Sir Jamsetjee's!

(5) But as the correspondent of "The Chronicle" states, Sir Jamsetjee was assured of the official vote! And hence at the final drawing, it was announced that both Sir Jamsetjee and Dr. Gour had equal votes, and the President gave his casting vote to Sir Jamsetjee, who was thus elected as the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly!

(6) Sir, who can say that the bureaucracy is not grateful to those, who work for them?

(7) And by the way, are not Deputy Presidents of various Councils receiving some emoluments from Government? Are they not so far Government servants or officials? Can they still claim to be people's Representatives?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS | 24 hrs to 8 a. m. of 26-9-1921. | Actual since 1st June 1921. | June 1st to Sept. 26th 1919. | June 1st to Sept. 26th 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In Ct. | In. Ct. | In Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0 46 | 55 77 | 22 90 | 39 89 |
| Fort (St. Xs. Hpl.) | | | 72 97 | 45 46 |
| Sewree (Cola. Tb. Hospital | | | 69 02 | 14 15 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hpl. | | | 74 34 | 14 72 |
| Kemp & Co. (C. Bldg | | | | |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th September, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.90in. of rain and skies are lightly clouded there and at Ambala. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual at Delhi; night temperature is nearly normal or slightly higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the west of the division day temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in excess or nearly normal elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Rajkot and Ahmedabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Neemuch and in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Saugor and Hoshangabad humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain. Bombay reports 0.46in., Mormugao 0.65in. and Karwar 0.22in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Malegaon reports 0.69in., Ahmednagar 0.30in., Sholapur 0.17in. and Aurangabad 0.42in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Sholapur and Bijapur day temperature is considerably lower than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad with a few falls in the north Punjab, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A break in the rains prevails over the rest of the reporting area. No station reports rain exceeding an inch, the largest fall recorded being one of 0.90in. at Rawalpindi. Day temperature is lower than usual in and about the west United Provinces, south Rajputana and north Gujarat.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th September, 1921:—

Monsoon has strengthened in north-east India and in the Peninsula, but over east of northern India and in Central parts of the country, there has been a break. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the north Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dibrugarh, Dhubri three inches; Cherrapunji fourteen; Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Jessore one and a half; Chittagong three; Narayanganj and Burdwan two.

A Patna message of September 24th says:—In connection with the Chapra flood Rs. 20,000 have been provided for the Takavi loan, and Rs. 10,000 for relief.


**IF YOUR KIDNEYS HAD WINDOWS!**

**You would see that Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Stomach Disorders Influenza, Catarrh, Backache, Languor, etc., are directly caused by acids and other blood impurities.**

**"Trying to get rid of the ailments without purifying the blood is merely wasting time," says**

**W. G. EAST,**

*Cambridge Coach for 30 years.*

It it a universally admitted and easily provable fact that the various organic or other ills and weaknesses are directly due to toxins, germs, acids, or other impurities. For instance, uric acid causes gout, sciatica, neuritis, etc., whereas stomach acids cause dyspepsia. In fact, most other ailments — ranging all the way from tuberculosis to a common cold—have definitely been traced to blood impurities, germs and toxins of one kind or another. When diseases reach dangerously advanced stage physicians combat the poisons in various ways, such as by using serums or anti-toxins, but the better way is to act before these become necessary. Everyone should thoroughly purify the blood occasionally by stimulating the liver, flushing the kidneys, and washing out the intestines so there will be no breeding places from which the disease germs can be absorbed into the blood. Trying to relieve pain or arrest the progress of a disease without ridding the blood and system of the poisons and impurities which form the direct cause is like trying to get rid of smoke without putting out the fire. Prove this for yourself by getting from your chemist a supply of an inexpensive refined compound known by the registered name of Alkia Saltrates (powder form). Drink a level teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of plain water. After repeating this treatment for two or three days see how quickly your pains and ailments disappear as a plainly noticeable improvement in your health, vitality, and disease resisting power takes place.

*If you could only look into your kidneys and see the havoc wrought by Uric Acid and other poisons.*

# DHARWAR SHOOTING.

## MORE DEFENCE STATEMENTS.

(From our Specia. Correspondent,)

DHARWAR, Sept. 20.

The proceeding began to-day with the statement of Shalombhat Khandbhatt who said he was aged about 19 and was innocent. Some time ago while picketting Nanavatty had got his servants to throw mud at him. Shivimgappa, who had murdered three men, sent for him once and told him to give up picketting. Accused said no one was harmed thereby and that it was for the good of the people. Shivlinga said he should give it up at once and accused refused. On the day of the alleged riot he was at the meeting and they heard firing from the direction of the liquor shop. He had gone to his house from that place and accused said many persons had deposed to his presence at the meeting before the Congress Enquiry. He was taking part in the Cow Protections Society's work and the authorities wanted to put down these activities and he was therefore arrested. When he came to know tha he was going to be arrested, he surrendered himself by presenting himself at the Police station.

Madarsab Hussensab, butcher, said he was a member if the Khilafat Committee and was innocent. He was a punch in his lane inregard to anti-drink question. People lectured on an open plot before his house against drinking and the servants of the Parsi contractors used to throw mud at the lecturers. He was asked by Karaka and others not to allow lectures to be held on that open space and Shivlinga had offered him some money to put a stop to the meetings. He was also asked by Karaka to come to his house and he went there twice, but could not see him. He had been to Uppin Belgesi the day previous to the rioting and he stayed there for three days. He had been to the Mosque there for his prayers and he remembered a suit being decided there from Saundathi. On the day of rioting also he was at Betigeri and he came to know the next day of the Police killing three persons and he returned to Dharwar at once on Sunday afternoon. He had been asked twice or thrice to give false evidence but he had refused. Laja, Vanket and Budan had been threatened by Manokji Karaka and Shivlingapa to give false evidence at the point of the revolver. He had taken these men to the Congress Committee and Mr. V. B. Joshi and others had taken their evidence and made an application to the Court to that effect. When he was in jail Inspector Shanmukhappa and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police took him outside the jail and asked him to make a confession and they promised to make an "approver" of him in return. Accused told them that he had been in Uppin Betigeri on the day in question and for two or three days succeeding. They told him that if accused would depose as they wanted they would release him. Before and after this Shivlingappa and other policemen had come to his house and threatened his people to induce him to give false evidence. Shivlingappa had threatened his wife and children that he would drive them out of Dharwar. But he had refused to gve false evidence and he was then arrested.

DAROGA'S STATEMENT.

Abdulla Wajudin Daroga, aged 18, Khilafat Volunteer said he was innocent. On the day of the riot he had been to the jail and there saw Yusuf and another constable throwing stones at the jail. Sultan Master dispersed the crowd by asking them to go home quietly. He then went to the liquor shop to picket and there were policemen standing there. The people were shouting "Gandhi Maharaja ki jai", etc He saw the Police constables—Annupa and another set fire to the tatti and put it out Shivlingappa fired his revolver first and that was a signal for Police firing. There was no necessity for firing and if his evidence were believed it would be proved that Shivlinga had murdered three men for nothing. A buck shot had hit him on the mouth and the bullet was there still; he had los four teeth thereby. He had been asked to give false evidence by Shivlinga but he had refused and he was arrested The two men who had deposed before the Congress Committee, that he was picketting before the Hubli shop, had since been arrested and charged before the Magistrate.

Badan Chandalal said, he was innocent. He had gone to see the trial of the volunteers on July 1. At 2 p.m. the sentence was pronounced and accused returned home. At about 5.30 p.m. he was sitting in his shop and went to the meeting later and as there were very few persons he went to the Khilafat library, where many persons were reading. He then went to the meeting and brought a chair for Second Sub-Inspector Umar. He then gave an account of the meeting and said after the wounded people had come from the direction of the liquor shop, the meeting dispersed. After the people had dispersed he remained on the spot to look after the furniture which with the assistance of several persons he took back to the Khilafat Library. When he was there Abdulla Daroga came there crying and told him that he had gone to the liquor shop to see the fun there, that he had been fired at and that the bullets had struck him. People collected there to have a look at the wounds and in a short time Gilganati and Patil returned to the place after having been fired at by the Police. They complained they had been fired at although they had gone to look after the wounded. He went to Dr. Shirpattis dispensary and from there to his house at about 10-30 p.m. Shivlinga came in a motor to his shop one day from the direction of Trilochan's shop. It was about 11-30 a.m. He asked accused to go to the Police station and there sit in the temple. The accused did so and Shivlinga did not turn up till 1 p.m. when Shivlinga and Chanvirapa Lingayat came there. They entered the former's house. What the accused was stating was all true. After a short time Chanvirapa left the house and Janisab came to Shivlinga's house and he called the accused inside. He went inside and Janisab was sitting outside and Lalsab was standing out together with Daramiya. Shivlinga asked him to give false evidence accusing Rotiwalla, Mahomedsab Soundagar and one or two others. Accused was frightened and he stared at Shivlinga. Shivlinga asked him to say that Abdur Rahman was pouring oil and setting fire to the shop and that two others (Brahmins) were inciting the people to do so. Accused refused to give false evidence, and said he would only tell the truth. Shivlinga asked what he was going to state and accused said that some of the accused were with him at the meeting and the others he had not seen. How could he tell a falsehood he asked Shivlinga then threatened to send him to jail unless he told the Court what he wanted. Shivlinga said he would get two or three persons to give false evidence against the accused and put him into the jail. Shivlinga then asked him to get out and the three ersons standing out asked him to do what Shivlinga had told him to do; they said they themselves had agreed to do what was required. Accused refused and went home. On the 13th Annapa, Shabadin and Fakirapa came to his shop and told him that Shivlinya wanted him at the Police Station. Accused refused to go and said that it was another Badur that was required and not him. They then went away. Stabudhri owed him Rs. 15 and Annapa Rs. 3-4. On the 17th two or three constables came to his shop and said Shivlinya wanted him. He went to the Police *chowki* and sat on the *Katta* there till sunset. Smith and Shivlinya went inside the house and after a time the former left telling the latter that he could do as he liked. Shivlinya called a head constable and asked him to take the accused to the lock-up. About 10-30 p.m. Shivlinya came there and told the Nuaik to take the accused to the temple in the compound. Accused was taken inside and there were Shivlinya and Karaku and two Lingayats there. Shivlinya had a revolver in his hand and accused was frightened. He knew the two. Lingayats, Shetti was sitting in the chair. Shivlinya again asked him to bear false witness, otherwise he would be put into the jail. Shetti and Karaka then took him aside and advised him to give evidence as the Sub-Inspector wished, or he would be sent to jail. Accused refused and Karaka and Shetti gave him two or three blows in the stomach and told him to go. They then arrested him and the next day he was handcuffed about 10-30 a.m. and taken to the temple. None of the accused except the volunteers had been hit by bullets. How was it, the accused asked, that the others had not been hit? The authorities should also look into this circumstance the wounded persons had been let off and those who were not at the place of rioting had been arrested. Three men had been killed and 80 to 50 persons had been wounded and the Sub-Inspector and the authorities had prosecuted the accused to conceal their own crimes. He himself was innocent.

And the accused refused to put up a defence when the judge formally asked them to do so; they said the Court could call any witnesses it liked, but they would not call them.

After the much recess Mr. Kemp addressed the Court. He said he wanted to divide the case into two parts and then deal with it. The first part was about the origin of the trouble and the second about the accused individually. The suggestion had been made that the whole case was got up and that there was no riot at all. He also wanted to deal with the attitude. Of the accused and if they have decided not to put up a defence and the responsibility for that rested on their shoulders or on the shoulders of their friends. The reason for this attitude was that the whole case was supposed to be a got up one; but the best way to refute this suggestion was to put up a defence and rebut the evidence. Otherwise the inference was obvious—that the case was not a got up one. The accused throughout had not at all adopted an attitude of non-defence. They had found flaws in many things and they had made preparations for a good defence. About the witnesses themselves the same suggestions about lying have been made here as in the lower court. When the Hospital Assistant came to give evidence in the Court no suggestion was made to him about the constables feigning, but directly afterwards they made charges against the constables. The accused had made standerous statements against the witnesses,—most of them were disgraceful—and they had been maligned. But the accused had not had the fairness to ask the witnesses themselves questions on such matters. The accused had made wild statements, obviously for outside consumption of those who could not discern what was relevent or irrelevant. The accused had not defended themselves, with a view to saying afterwards, if they were convicted, that for all intents and purposes the case had been tried *exparti*. But that was not, of course, the fact. It had been suggested by one of the accused that the court intended to assist the prosecuion; he, however, did not wish to deal with this unfounded allegation. It had been suggested that the whole thing was a prematidated one and that the whole affair was stagemanaged; if that were so, why was so much made of the Police blunder to arrest the accused on the spot, where there was rioting? Mr. Kemp then traced the whole trouble from the conviction of the volunteers to the rioting and the consequent firing on the crowd. The Police Sub-Inspector was an unpopular person with a certain kind of people on account of his connection with the Khilafat case but he had taken ridiculous case when he ordered firing a second time. This stopped the crowd for some time but it again rushed forward and firing had to be resorted to again. The fact that the Kitson light was undamaged showed that it was behind the crowd and not in front of it. It was stated that the whole thing was stage-managed, by the District Officials whereas the Collector was changing for dinner while the firing was going on and he had to be informed of it by Marsden. With regard to the invidious distruction made in the statement of the wounded constables and the men it would be seen that the A.S.P. sent the constables to the hospital on his own initiative as he had the car of the D.S.P. whereas Messrs. Painter and Marsden had none at the other end of the street and the men had to wait for another conveyance. Much was made of the big stones but the strong doors which were broken open would show that no small stones could have dislodged them. If the stones were not there, there was nothing to be gained by the Police adding them to the heap of small stones.

THE COURT THEN ADJOURNED TILL TO-MORROW "RAJHANSA" REPORT.

The following is a summary from the leading article in the "Rajhansa" which has published on July 3, the arrests being made the same evening under the heading of "Dyerism in Dharwar." This article was submitted to the Court by the Editor of it Wamanrao father as an addendus to his statement. After giving an account of the peaceful nature of the picketing that was going on in the town the article gave a detailed account of the firing that was resorted to on the night of July 1, and the casualties from same.

The paper went on to regret the absence of both the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police on the scene. It then gave an account of the meeting held under the presidency of Mr. V. B. Joshi, the president of the District Congress Committee and mentioned the names of these present at the meeting. The following were stated to be present: Moulana Kasim Saheb; Abdul Saheb Khalasi; Moddinsab Tailor; Mahomed sab Soudagur; Mr. Diwuker; Mr. Kabbur; Mr. Kulkarni; Dr. Shirhatti; Mr. Dabde; Mr. Kamlapur and others. It was stated that people were fired at when they took the "Kison" light to the scene of firing, thus preventing the people from going there. It was regretted that the wounded men were left without any medical aid. The article stated: "It is reported that some gentlemen were prevented from helping the dying by giving them milk and water. We think that one or two lives might have been saved if the wounded persons had been given milk or water. Of the wounded 20 to 25 persons were treated in Dr. Stirtallis dispensary; 8/10 are being treated in the civil hospital The paper there went on to criticise the general policy of Government and said that even now none knew who gave permission for firing and the reason for same, etc.

# OFFICIALS IN SIND.

## PRESERVING LAW AND ORDER!

(From our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Sept. 22.

Manjhand is a small place north of Kotri with a population of 3,000 persons. On the 20th instant a meeting was called by the Congress Committee in front of the Memon Mosque. The Mahalkari (Chief revenue and judicial official) was also present. One goldsmith began to abuse the speaker who had hardly begun. He tried to persuade the interrupter to keep quiet till the business of the meeting had been transacted, when his questions would be answered and doubts dispelled. Thereupon the goldsmith became more fierce and advancing with his stick showed fight. The Mahalkari then ordered the men to disperse on the ground that there was likelihood of breach of peace. The Congress workers accordingly dissolved the meeting fearing lest the provocation might result in any untoward accident; and fixing the meeting for the next evening sent a man to call Dr. Choithram President Sind Congres Committee.

Dr. Choithram who went there accoruingly opened the meeting yesterday in the private grounds of a Seth, where the Mukh tiarkar with some policemen and members of Amen Sabha also went and took their seats. Before the meeting proceeded with its work, the Mahalkar complained to Dr. Choithram that on the previous evening the congressmen had uttered abuses and, therefore, he desired to warn him that he would be responsible for whatever occurred.

Dr. Choithram—I have learnt that no Khilafatist used any bad words but it was the other party which incited others with a view to a breach of the peace.

Mahalkari.—I tell you, the Khilafatists have abused us. I am a quiet man, but if I get excited, things would be different for which you will be responsible. This is not a private plot. All open plots belong to the Government. You are not only responsible for the conduct of your men but for all the men in the meeting including the policemen.

Dr. Choithram began his speech; but the moment he began noises of drums became audible, and drummers were seen coming in the direction of the meeting. Dr Choithram anticipated trouble on the part of policemen. He feared lest Girgalsen might be repeated there and asked the people to go to the Congress office where he delivered his speech showing his audience how certain officials were now beginning to be afraid of the non-co-operators and were resorting to such unmanly methods of provoking people and thus causing disturbance of the peace.

The Mahalkari who sought admission to this meeting was allowed by Dr. Choithram.

# HISSAR DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Hissar District Conference sittings commenced to-day. The President-elect, Dr. Mohmod Alam, with Lalas Dunichand and Goverdhandas arrived from Lahore. Moulvi Kutbdin, Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Desai, Lala Shamlal and others also have arrived. The President was given and enthusiastic reception at the station, and carried in a procession through all main bazars, which were gaily decorated. Lala Lajpat Rai is arriving to-morrow.

# RACIAL EQUALITY!

A Correspondent writes from Auckland under date July 26:—

The Full Court in Wellington, New Zealand, delivered reserved judgment in the matter of the application of Mr. Manilal (late of Fiji) for admission as Barrister and Solicitor, in July last.

The Court was apparently apprehensive of arriving at a conclusion which could be construed to have been based on the supposition that Mr. Manilal had been treated most unjustly by the authorities in Fiji. His application was therefore, refused. Appeal to the Privy Council is contemplated.

# THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The proposed Parsi address to the Prince of Wales is bound to cause an ephemeral yet a genuine concentration in the minds of all patriotic Parsis, who have always prided themselves on being Indians first and Parsis afterwards. When the thinking world of to-day dreams of larger visions of human life and scope, of internationalism and human brotherhood, when our Indian patriots are striving with all their might and continued efforts to raise us to a full nationalistic growth as soon as possible, such a sectional outburst looks on the very face of it to be a pitiable and an uncalled for show, to be universally condemned.

To-day when India is in the throes of a mighty struggle with a relentless bureaucracy, when she is being still fed on fruitless professions and on the so-called "gracious gifts," when the true spirit of the Government remains unchanged it is apparent that the moment is not opportune and the mood too troubled to give to the Prince a true and spontaneous welcome. The instinct of an outward show does not appeal to Indian hearts and they are determined to be frank and free in their word, and deeds.

The old old adage that a king is above party politics may hold good in England and may appeal to Englishmen even to-day, the parties and the Government all being broadly speaking the same, but with difference of opinion regarding the policy of Government of their own country. With the subject nations, there is no such affinity between the Government and the people, and perhaps to-day they are as poles asunder. The Government has exploited our resources, crippled our sterngth, and wounded our self-respect; our nation has determined to tolerate no longer this state of affairs and wants either to mend the system according to its will or to end it. The dictum of Royalty above politics has lost its meaning with the *subject races*, knowing as we do that a Royal Proclamation or a Royal visit is often skilfully devised by the bureaucracy to allay the perturbed feelings of a wronged and excited nation, in the hope of appeasing the growing ferment. How an innocent Royal personage is often, at the instance of a Government, taken to some country or another to strengthen the hands of a condemned Government or a feeble party with whose help it manages to prolong its existence, are matters of history. How such occasions are misused by eloquent sermons on our proverbial "contentment" and on their "gracious gifts" to us, which are our rightful dues and inherent birth-rights so long withheld from us, is also another unwritten convention for such occasions. For if Royalty is said to be above politics, it is no longer so with us as a *people;* and the Government are responsible for so adversely affecting the position of the Royal Family. The flagrant disregard to the first proclamation of the good Queen Victoria is an ample proof, if proof were needed, of attaching little importance to such proclamations and and visits.

The National Congress has resolved to refuse a welcome to the Prince and who knows the Prince may perceive more of empty roads and less of general enthusiasm than that so keenly observed by the noble Duke and of which he made a frank and passing admission in his parting speech. The moral effect of this can well be understood than exprssed. But it is indeed a painful task and a sorrowful duty; for Indians have no ill-will towards the King or his family. Democracy is being ushered in everywhere with rapid strides, and the day is not distant when, if a King happens to rule over a country, he will be forced to know more about his people than he cares to do at the present moment. He will then refuse to be a willing and an unconscious instrument of perpetuating a wrong, and by an effective boycott we may accelerate that day when such diplomatic drama will fail to ensnare a good King.

More grotesque therefore does this idea seem of presenting a communal address to the Prince. Our Mr. B. F. Bharucha has fearlessly exposed the shallowness of the idea, the huge sham of the show, and the behaviour of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy and the Trustees. The lurking spirits of such shaky hearts always resort to such evasive ways! It was not without protests and opposition that Sir Jamsetji was made the head of the Parsi Community. The protests were right and are thoroughly justified by events. In this democratic age merit and ability should be the only tests of a true leadership and such flimsy considerations of so-called aristocracy, inheritance or prestige should be thrown to the winds.

Sir Jamsetji, it appears, is helped by a small band of servile workers, selfish and sectarian in their vision, and who are out to spoil the good name of the Parsi community. The present Sir Jamsetji is too well-known for his sound and sober views (!) of which he recently gave a striking testimony when from the Legislative Assembly he declared that the Non-Cooperation movement . . . was already dead! Such a wealth of political acumen deserves at least some immediate reward which his few followers will undoubtedly give him by allowing him to read *his* proposed address!!

It is as natural as it is unfortunate that the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and its ilk have also allowed their excessive moderation to degrade themselves to such a pitiable extent and have seized this opportunity of trading on their well known oft-repeated professions of continuous and unbroken loyalty!

The Parsis have also awakened to a consciousness of their duties towards dear Motherland. For our country demand that we should offer no welcome to the Prince at this moment. Let us hope that my Parsi brothers and sisters will vehemently oppose this ill-got-up communal outburst of loyalty which may result in an unnecessary straining of our relationship with our Hindu and Mussalman brothers.—Yours, etc.

R. A. G.

# E. D. SASSOON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter signed by Mr. Joseph Baptista referring to a conversation that he appears to have had with one of our Executives.

The policy of our firm has always been to meet labour in every way possible, and frankly to place facts beore their representatives, but we must deprecate letters being written to the press referring to conversations between leaders of labour and members of our Executives, as such letters are liable to be misleading and not give the true aspects of the case.

The Mr. Stones referred to in Mr. Baptista's letter has been the Superintedent of our Mills since last February. He has been carrying out necessary reorganisations in the United Mills during this period and doing about three mens' work, and it is therefore impossible to expect him to have got all the knowledge of detail with which time alone can acquaint him.

Concentrating on the efficiency of the oldest mills in the United Mills group, viz., the E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra, the output of the weavers under the direction of Mr. Stones was raised to such an extent that it compared very favourably with the output of the Rachel Sassoon which is the newest mill in the group. This fact combined with the unfortunate shortage of yarn caused unrest which was only brought to the notice of the Agents by the lightning strike, of which your readers are already aware. Mr. Baptista was sent for by the strikers and we take this opportunity of congratulating him on the very correct attitude he took up, telling the men that as they had not first brought their grievances to the Superintendent and failing redress to the Agents, they should go back to work and he would not back them up until th's had been done.

On the men approaching the Superintendent, it is quite true that he informed them that he had not heard of any allowance being paid to weavers due to machines being stopped through shortage of yarn, and he did not propose starting this practice, but when he returned and reported the matter to headquarters, he discovered that it had been the policy of the Agents that where the shortage of yarn caused more than a certain percentage of looms to be stopped due to miscalculation and not mechanical breakdown, an allowance of 4 annas a machine per day was given during such shortage.

Mr. Stones therefore informed the men that having found that this was the custom of the firm, they should have their allowance.

Mr. Baptista apparently objects to Mr. Stones having honestly confessed his mistake to the men instead of trying to persuade the Agents to alter the policy, and it may be said on behalf of Mr. Stones that he did not in any way try to get the Agents to alter their policy, but frankly reversed his decision which was against the settled policy of the firm.

According to Mr. Baptista's letter, it would appear that the Superintendent of our Mills decides what rates should be paid, but we should like to draw attention to the fact that this is done not by any Executive, but by the Agents after consulting the various Executives concerned.

Apart from the point that it is not practicable to compare Mills like the Bombay Dyeing which work two 8 hour shifts and are outside the Association with Mills of the Millowners Association working one shift of 10 hours, the rates of the Mills under our control are not calculated in the same way as is usual in Bombay, but follow the practice of Lancashire and therefore are much more subdivided, the idea being that two workmen having the same skill and the same industry should make the same money irrespective of what class of looms he may be working at. We do not pretend that finality has been reached, but the rates are being periodically altered so as to attain this aim, so that one man should not be favoured at the expense of another, owing to the easier work he may have to do.

Mr. Baptista appears to fear that the fact that we altered three of our rates, on going into the question will show the men the value of strikes. It will therefore no doubt gratify him to hear that another class of our workmen has made a complaint as to the rates that they are paid, and on going into the question it has been found that this complaint is justified and therefore their rates are being adjusted upwards without the necessity of any strike and consequent loss in pay.

It is always our aim to treat our men fairly and justly, and to give them whatever we think that they are fairly entitled to, without making it necessary for them to go on strike and we think that our policy during the past year will have shown our men that where they have made a case they are fairly met, and where they have not, strikes to not intimidate us in any way.

As regards Mr. Wadia's adjustment of rates in the Century Mills, Mr. Baptista may perhaps not be aware of the fact that Mr. Wadia approached not only ours, but various groups of Mills in the Millowners Association and compared the various rates, and finding that in some cases his rates were below those paid by other members raised these by three-quarters of a pie to bring them up to the same parity.

Should Mr. Baptista's suggestion that the Millowners Association should as an Association raise all these rates three quarters of a pie because Mr. C. N. Wadia did, his weavers would then be at the same disadvantage as they have been heretofore.

It is noticed that Mr. Baptista considers that the next month would be a good tactical one for having a strike.

In view of the fact that wages of mill hands all over the world have been reduced, that cotton has risen enormously in the last few weeks, whereas the price of yarn and cloth to-day is if anything slightly less, than it was a month ago, and consequently mills are trying to buy back their contracts, it would be interesting to know on what grounds Mr. Baptista considers that the next month would be likely to be a successful one for his men to strike.—Yours, etc.

For and on behalf of,
E. D SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Director.

Sept. 23.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

# BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

## MILLS NOT USING FOREIGN YARN.

Sometime back, Mr. Umar Sobhani, in his capacity as Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, had sent a circular letter to the different spinning and Weaving Mills of Bombay requesting information whether they are prepared to use Swadeshi yarn for the manufacture of clothes and boycott foreign yarn. The replies that he has received are satisfactory. The following mills state that they use pure Swadeshi yarn and that they have no intention of importing foreign yarn in future:—(1) The Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., (2) The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, (3) The Kastoorchand Mills, (4) The Bradbury Mills, (5) The Phoenix Mills, (6) The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., (7) The Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., (8) The Victoria Mills, (9) The Currimbhoy Mills, (10) E. Pabaney Mills, (11) Fazulbhoy Mills, (12) Crescent Mills, (13) Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, (14) Indore Malwa United Mills, (15) Pearl Mills, 16) Premier Mills, (17) Currimbhoy Jinning and Pressing Co., (18) The Ruby Mills, (19) The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., (20) The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., (21) The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., (22) The Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., 23) The Presidency Mills Co., (24) The Jamshed Manufacturing Co., (25) The Koh'noor Mills Co., (26) The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., (27) The Swan Mills, (28) The Finlay Mills, (29) The Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., (30) The Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., (31) The Bombay Industrial Mills Co., (32) The Globe Manufacturing Co., (33) The Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., (34) W. H. Brady and Co., and (35) The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.

Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., regret that they cannot see their way to give the information required, as in such matters they feel bound to be guided by the Bombay Millowners' Association and do not wish to take any action independently of it. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon state that they cannot bind themselves not to use foreign yarn but assure that their cloth bearing the ticket "Spun and Woven in India" or "Cloth Woven from Indian yarn" is genuine Swadeshi.

The Mathradas Mills, the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., and Allen Bros. an Co., state that they are at present using foreign yarn for some finer sorts and borders for Sarees and Dhoties but that after their stock is exhausted they would use pure Indian yarn.

# MOPLAH SITUATION.

## REPORT RECEIVED BY ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The Army Headquarters has received the following report of Moplah situation:—The company of the Sumoths operating from Ottapalam report no opposition and the arrest of 44 rebels. 2 platoons of the Sumoths is now moving on Manarrakhat. Manjeri was visited yesterday and small bands were seen on distant hills. Major Weldon's column of the Dorsets marched from Pandikkad yesterday to deal with the rebels at Nenmini and was attacked soon after leaving the camp. Casualties of other ranks of the Dorsets were, killed 2, wounded 1, and one local constable wounded. Houses at Menmini were surrounded. The enemy casualties were:—1 killed, 15 captured, and also a number of firearms and swords. The ambush is believed to have been planned by guides who are now under arrest. The killed were brought to Mallapuram, the wounded evacuated to Podanur. A detachment of 83rd Infantry proceeded by train to Eddakolam with the police to arrest looters who attacked a Brahman's house near Ananthavur, wounding two local guards.

Colonel Herbert's column proceeded to Nilambur. While advancing on Nilambur, the column was attacked one mile South-West of Nilambur our casualties being killed 1, wounded 7 and about 20 rebels were killed. Rebels are reported to be still in force round Manjeri, estimated at 300. The Pandikkad Post reports that 300 rebels looted Tuvur from South and East. This morning Sunfolk moveable column reached Kumaramputtur, West of Manarakkad, without opposition. Another message reports that Kunhamed Haji a leading rebel is reported to be issuing passes for Rs. 5 each, which everyone has to buy before he can go to Nilambur.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | in. | 29,828 |
| Temperature of Air — — — | deg. | 80.2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer — — | | 76 6 |
| Dew Point — — — — | | 75 3 |
| Relative humidity of Air — — | | 0 853 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10) | | 7.6 |
| Maximum temperature of Air degrees | | 84 9 |
| Minimum do do — — | | 76 4 |
| General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight | | WNW, S3W, W, WNW |
| Movement of Wind do. | miles | 111 |
| Fall of Rain — — — | inches | 0 75 |
| Total fall during month | " | 12 84 |
| do. year | " | 85 67 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 28th Sept. | | 0 10 |

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# CONDITION OF BOMBAY ROADS.

## ADDRESS TO PRINCE.

## DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when the Corporation passed Dr. Master's motion asking the Commissioner to take all possible means to keep the roads of the city in a clean condition.

The Corporation also passed the draft address to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Motiwalla moved an amendment referring the address back to the Committee in order that some of the statements might be expunged. He complained that the address ought not to be given on "behalf of the citizens" of Bombay, but only on behalf of the Corporation.

CONDITION OF ROADS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion, that the roads and streets, with few exceptions only, have been in a very muddy and slushy condition during the present rainy season causing great inconvenience to the public and the Commissioner be requested *to take all possible means* to keep all the roads in the City, in a thoroughly clean condition during the ensuing years.

He said the roads were in a very dirty condition owing to the mud which was lying on them and it was impossible to walk. The mud and dirt were sometimes stucked at the corner of the streets and were lying there for days together without being removed. Dr. Master wanted more carts for the removal of the dirt and also a bigger staff for same.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, seconding, said the roads were in a bad condition and became worse during the rainy season.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said they had already appointed a Special Officer for the purpose of looking after the roads and he had had no opportunity yet of doing anything. As soon as the rainy season was over perhaps he might be able to effect an improvement.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said every road in the city was broken up except the Queen's Road. The roads in the city were never worse than they were now.

Mr. M. A. Dabholkar complained that even footpaths were bad.

Dr. Sukhia admitted that the roads were bad, but the best thing to remedy the affairs was for the Government to announce that the Prince of Wales would be taken by some of the bad roads and the magical effect of this would be that those bad roads would be improved and put into the best condition. Therefore they should approach the Government to help them in that respect.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Municipality was handicapped owing to very small surplus balances and they were unable to make new experiments for improving roads. He admitted that the roads were not as good as they ought to be. He was, however, quite satisfied that they had now found out what was the best means of constructing roads for various kinds of traffic. The Municipality had got to improve the roads and they could afford it. The only way to remove the mud nuisance was the same way of remedying the dust nuisance. They must first of all make their roads impervious to dust. Many of the roads were quite impassable owing to the heavy rains, but he assured Dr. Master that more mud was removed this year to Mahalaxmi, from the roads, than last year and he quoted figures in support of his assertion. The number of carts in the city were increasing and the heavy motor lorries also were increasing enormously and this heavy traffic was spoiling the roads. He recommended that all the roads in the city should be tarred to stop the dust nuisance.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said that heavy motor traffic should be confined to certain roads only.

The motion was then adopted.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia then moved that the draft address to be given to the Prince of Wales be adopted.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla opposed. He objected to the words "on behalf of the citizens" and as an elected member of the ratepayers he wanted to protest against the giving of the address to the Prince of Wales. Although there were only two members representing his party in the Corporation there were more than two lakhs of people outside, whom he represented. The address was not worth the paper on which it was printed as there were many statements in it which ought not to have been there. The address referred to the grievances of the people, but had not mentioned what they were; it had also not mentioned the political aspirations of the people—either Moderates or Extremists. Those who had heard the memorable address of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the Excelsior Theatre before large Bombay audiences.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla rose to a point of order and asked whether Mr. Motiwalla was right in referring to political matters in the Corporation.

The President said it was only proper for Mr. Motiwalla to say whether the wording was right or wrong. He could only say whether he liked the wording or not and could not bring political matters before the Corporation.

Mr. Motiwalla said when the wording was before them for consideration it was his duty to suggest certain phrases or words and in so doing he had referred to political matters. He suggested the omission of the words "on behalf of its citizens." Those words should be expunged. If they were not expunged he could only say that the address did not represent the large majority of the citizens of Bombay. He suggested, therefore, that the address should be referred back to the Committee for amendment, or a referendum taken to see how far the claims of the Corporation were justified. The least expensive way was to refer back the report to the Committee.

Dr. M. B. Velker, seconding, said he completely associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Motiwalla and also with the loyal sentiments to the Royal House contained in the address. But as for giving an address to the Prince, so long as the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs were not righted, it had been decided by the country not to give a welcome to the Prince and the Congress had come to that decision.

The President said Dr. Velker was only to discuss the wording of the address and not any political matters.

Dr. Velker said if they were going to present an address, they must be faithful in learning the mind of the public in that regard and the Prince should be placed in full position of the facts, as he was going to rule over the country. There was not a single word about the wrongs from which the people were suffering. The Committee ought to have mentioned them. They should state that side by side with the New Era of progress a new era of repression had also come in; patriots were being sent to jail; people were being imprisoned, etc., and all the parties were agreed that there would be no contentment unless the grievances of the people were righted. He supported the amendment with the suggestion that the Committee should consider what he had stated.

Dr. Sukhia, in replying to the debate, said the members were the representatives of the citizens of Bombay. If Mr. Motiwalla said that his party represented only two lakhs of people, what about the other nine lakhs of citizens? asked Dr. Sukhia. The members were the representatives of the people. An election was coming shortly and the electors could throw them out if they thought that the present members did not represent them. Of course, the members were on the side of the people, but they did not pander to "mobocracy." The Corporation had no business to deal with the grievances of the country, or even of the province; they had only to look after the city and nothing more.

The amendment was then put to the vote and only two voted for it. The original motion was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.


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# ALLEGED CHEATING.

## JOURNALIST SENT TO JAIL.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Raghunath Shivram Nimbkar was charged with cheating a Bohra paper merchant, Kaderbhoy Tyeballi, in respect of Rs. 420.

The evidence showed that the accused represented himself as a journalist and owner of a large printing press and purchased from him paper valued Rs. 63 and gave him a cheque for the amount on the Sandhurst Road Branch of the Imperial Bank of India. While going away accused gave a further order for two more bales of paper to be delivered at his residence at Girgaum, following day for cash.

The next day he ordered two bales of paper were sent by the complainant through his servant and he was given a post dated cheque dated the 7th July for Rs. 420. When the complainant saw the post dated cheque he went to the accused, but could not see him. The complainant however sent both the cheques for collection to his bankers, but they were returned as dishonoured. When the complainant went to the accused and remonstrated with him, he managed to get a cheque for Rs. 63 from one of his friends and promised to pay Rs. 420 in the evening. As he failed to do so and disappeared from Bombay the complainant lodged a complaint in the Court.

The accused's defence was that he expected moneys from certain quarters, but failed to get them. He purchased the paper for his witnesses Kolhatker and Mane.

His Worship asked the accused if he desired to be dealt with as a first offender.

The accused replied in the affirmative and said he was nominally convicted in the Wilson College case. He was bound over by Mr. Khairaz for one year on the charge of criminal trespass.

His Worship then called for the accused's previous record and after perusing it said that the offence in that case had much to do with the mad campaign which certain agitators had started in Bombay to influence the students to withdraw themselves from schools and colleges. His Worship however did not take the conviction in that case into consideration against the accused, but gave him benefit of the inference which might be legitimately drawn from the proceedings of that case, that the accused had been under the influence of unscrupulous persons of various sorts.

His Worship convicted the accused and said though the accused had extended a bond under Section 562, C. P. C., at his previous conviction, he had now rendered himself liable for that misbehaviour as well. He therefore sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer a further term of six months. If the fine was not recovered, it should be recovered under Section 386, C. P. C., for which purpose his Worship granted a distress warrant.

# "INDIANS IN PREVENTIVE SERVICE."

The reference in yesterday editorial note on "Indians in Preventive Service" was obviously to the Collector of Customs Bombay and not the Collector of Bombay.

# DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN LAD.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a Christian boy named Thomas Alphonso who was knocked down by a motor car driven by one Dwarkanath Moroba Pai on Sunday afternoon along Lamington Road. The deceased was removed on the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from his having been knocked down by a motor car which was driven by Dwarkanath Moroba Pai without due exertion.

Dwarkanath was then placed before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Girgaon, for causing death of Thomas Alphonso by rash and negligent driving and the case was remanded.

The place of residence of Mr. Bhargava, the Subordinate Judge, Akola, was searched on Wednesday last in connection with certain allegations about bribery. (A. P.)


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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## AMENDING CRIMINAL CODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning at 10/30 with Mr. Whyte in the Chair. 15 questions were answered. The President read a message from the Viceroy thanking the Assembly for their warm and hearty welcome on his assumption of his office of Governor-General.

Sir William Vincent announced that according to provisional arrangements the Assembly would transact, on the 27th and the 28th, non-official business, and that the 29th and possibly the 30th would be devoted to official business, and any other non-official resolution, which Government chose to allow to be discussed. They hoped the sessions would be concluded by the end of this month.

Sir William Vincent moved that the Assembly do agree to a joint committee of 12 members of both the Chambers on the bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1899 and the Court Fees Act 1870.

The Home Member said he was sure that the Assembly had now had sufficient time since the last Delhi session to consider the Bill and that the motion for a Joint Committee, which was rejected in Delhi, would now be agreeable to the House.

Mr. Ginwala said the scope of the Bill was very limited and there were certain sections of the Criminal Code, such as section 144 which required amendment and overhauling, but were not included in the Bill. He urged that the Select Committee should be allowed to consider even those sections of the Code which this particular Bill left untouched. The scope of the Joint Committee should be extended to overhaul any section of the Code that they chose.

The Home Member said the present Bill included provisions which had been decided upon, after careful and fruitful investigation by Government, but whatever other sections not included in the Bill were taken objection to, the non-official members of the Assembly were at present liberty to bring in motions urging their reconsideration and amendment.

The motion for a Joint Committee was put to the vote and agreed to.

The Assembly also agreed that 6 members of the Assembly, who would sit on the Joint Committee, should be Dr. Sapru, Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, Mr. H. Vishindas, Mr. Subramaniam, Mr. J. Chaudhuri and Sir William Vincent.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer introduced his bill to amend the Hindu Law of Inheritance. The main clause of the bill provides that the estate of a Hindu not held in coparcenary shall, in the absence of heirs down to brother's grandson, be inherited in order by (1) the son's daughter, (2) the daughter's daughter, (3) sister, (4) sister's son, (5) step-sister, (6) step-sister's son and (7) step-mother and only on the failure of the above by the fathers's mother or other heirs coming after her under the Mitakshara Law of Inheritance provided that the female heirs succeeding as above shall take only such estate as a female heir would take under the ordinary Hindu Law; and nothing herein contained shall affect any special family or local custom. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said his bill was quite harmless and only wanted to extend the order of inheritance to certain very near relations of the deceased person. The proposed law would only extend to the provinces of Madras and the United Provinces.

PRESS ACT COMMITTEE.

Sir William Vincent's motion to refer the Press Bill giving effect to recommendations of the Press Act Committee, to the select committee was agreed to. This committee will consist of Dr. Sapru, Sir William Vincent, Mr. P. E. Percival, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. M. K. Reddi, Munshi Iswar Sarau, Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali, Rao Bahadur J. N. Mazumdar, Maulvi Abdul Kasim and Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava.

USE OF FIRE ARMS.

The house agreed to the postponement of considerations of the bill requiring a warning before firearms were used, Sir William Vincent pointing out that as certain motions of amendments of far-reaching character had been received Government would first consider its position with regard to those motions.

Mr. Hullah moved that the bill to amend Land Acquisition Act be further considered. This bill provides that appeal to award of High Court shall be the Privy Council unless the amount in dispute is Rs. 10,000 or upwards and the appeal involved some substantial question of law.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved an amendment that appeals to the Privy Council shall be subject to the same limitation which existed in section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure and in its order 45 with regard to decrease of High Court.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Dr. Gour supported the principle embodied in the amendment.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's amendment was put and carried by a majority.

The Bill to amend Land Acquisition Act as amended by Sir Sivaswamy's motion was passed.

Mr. Abul Kassam moved for introduction of the bill to provide for registration of "waqf" estates and proper rendering of accounts by the "Mutwallis" of such estates in British India. Mr. Kassam said that the bill did interfere with any custom or Mahomedan Law, but proposed to ask the trustees of "waqf" estates to render accounts for public scrutiny in the past years. Trustees had been misappropriated funds of the estates under their charge. The reform was very much desired by his community.

Sir William Vincent said it has been represented to Government that the Mahomedan community was anxious for the reforms proposed by Mr. Kassam, but as the bill referred to religious trusts Government, although not opposing its introduction, would reserve its remarks till subsequent occasions when they had consulted local Governments and High Courts on the question. Mr. Kassam was allowed to introduce his bill.

LABOUR CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, moved six resolutions regarding recommendations of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva. The House adopted without discussion three resolutions moved by Mr. Innes that no action be taken on recommendations of the Geneva International Labour Conference concerning limitations of hours of work in the fishing industry, the establishment of the National Seamen's Codes as adopted by the Conference, and the unemployment insurance for seamen.

Mr. Innes further moved that the draft convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, adopted by the Geneva Labour Conference be ratified with the reservations that it shall apply only to the foreign going ships and to home trade ships exceeding 300 tons and that nothing in the draft convention shall be deemed to interfere with the Indian custom of sending young boys to sea on nominal wages in charge of their fathers or relatives. Mr. Innes said that the minimum age of 14 years fixed for children was quite reasonable and that the first reservation was necessitated by provisions of the Indian Merchants' Shipping Act.

Mr. Agnihotri's amendments to make the recommendation of the Conference applicable to ships exceeding 100 tons instead of 300 and that the words "or relatives" in the second reservation be omitted, were put and negatived but on the suggestion of Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, the house agreed to substitute for "or relatives" the words "or near relatives." The resolution as slightly amended was adopted.

Mr. Innes further moved that draft convention concerning the unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of a ship, adopted by the International Labour Organization convened at Genoa, should not be ratified but that enquiries should be undertaken whether the law should not be amended as to provide (1) that any Indian seaman whose service is terminated before the period contemplated in his agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of his ship, should be entitled to his wages until he is repatriated to the port of his departure from India, and (2) that he should be paid compensation for loss of his personal effects up to one month's wages. An amendment of Mr. Agnihotri was put and negatived and the original motion was carried.

Mr. Innes moved his sixth and the last motion that the draft convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, should not be ratified but that an examination should be undertaken without delay of methods of recruitment of seamen at the different ports in India in order that it may be definitely ascertained whether causes exist and whether those abuses are susceptible of remedy. Mr. Innes said the matter required further consideration before Government could commit itself to any view. He said that the house should agree to the proposed enquiry by a committee which would examine interested parties in Bombay and Calcutta and that an effect to the report of this committee would not be given unless this house had an opportunity to discuss that report. Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed opposed the resolution as being detrimental to the interests of seamen. He felt surprised that Government of India should go back upon a resolution to which the nominated representatives of the Government of India agreed at Geneva. The motion was, however, put and carried. The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

# AN OBSTINATE JEHU.

Yesterday, at the Mazagaon Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. Dinshaw H. Vania and Mr. Madhavji D. Thakersye, Mohmed Mohidin, a Hack Victoria Driver, was charged with refusing to ply for hire.

It appears from evidence one Ratanchand Somechand, a Hindu gentleman wanted to take his sick wife to the station and sent his servant to bring a victoria. The accused asked for one rupee and four annas, though the scheduled fare was annas nine. The complainant offered 12 annas which the accused refused. A complaint was lodged against the accused and the complainant engaged another victoria. The accused having failed to appear in the Court on the day of hearing, a warrant was issued against him.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25 or in default 25 days rigorous imprisonment.

# A DISORDERLY WOMAN.

Before the same bench a Mohamedan woman named Banubai was charged with being drunk and disorderly behaviour.

The accused under the influence of drink engaged a Victoria No. 873 at Gol Pitha and drove to Kamathipura. She then offered annas four only. When the driver refused to take the fare she pulled the driver off his box and tore his clothes.

The Court fined the accused Rs. 5 and ordered Rs. 2 to be paid out of the fine to the victoria driver as compensation.


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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.

The Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Council Hall, Poona.

## Domestic Occurence.

DEATHS.

WADIA—Cooverjee Nowrojee Wadia, Vakil, son-in-law of Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor, died yesterday morning at 10. Funeral at 8 a.m. to-day, Tanker Ville, Gowalia Tank Road.

COUTINHO—Rosalia (Rosie), daughter of the late Dr. A. M. Coutinho. Cortege leaves 355, Abdul Rehman Street near Pydownie, to-day at 5 o'clock, arriving at Haines Road Cemetry at 5-45. Friends (including the clergy) will kindly accept this intimation.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be requiem High Mass on Wednesday, the 28th September, 1921, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Jacintha D'Souza in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 7-30 a.m. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend the same.

IN MEMORIUM.

D'SILVA—In loving memory of my brother, (Nunoo) Diogo M. D'Silva, L. M. & S., J.P., who died on 27th September, 1913.

To-day recalls sad Memories
Of a loved one gone to rest
"There is a link death cannot sever
Love and remembrance live forever."

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. PICKTHALL.

The Captain of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps informs all the volunteers of the corps to be present at the Alexandra Dock to-day at 12-30 p.m., all dressed in Khadi to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All Khilafat volunteers are invited to attend the Alexandra Dock No. 8 (in full uniform) at 12 o'clock (B.T.) to-day to give a send off to Mr. Pickthal, who is proceeding to England on leave.

PICKETING IN MAHIM.

Gentlemen desirous of working as pickets on the liquor-shops in Mahim area are requested to apply to Mr. I. S. Patel, at 29, Saraswati Bhuwan, Kapad Bazar, Mahim.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 25th of September was 118, as compared with 126 of the corresponding day of last year. There was one attack from Influenza.

SETH DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of August 1921 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1868. Among them the number of new admissions was 260.

RAM MOHAN ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the Ram Mohan Anniversary, Mr. O. N. Naik, will deliver a lecture in the Prathana Mandir this evening at 6-30.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 28th September, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). When Mr. E. S. Mehta will read his paper on "Some Curious Folklores about Precious Stones."

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The next meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association will be held at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 29th September, 1921, in the Hall of the Bombay Improvement Trust, when Mr. M. Simpson, Deputy Head of Sanitary Engineering Department, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, will deliver a lecture on Four Cardinal Points of Sanitation. Mr. Clande Batley, F.R.I.B.A., will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

In a meeting of the students and professors of the National College, Bombay, held under the chairmanship of Principal S. V. Puntambekar the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting of the students and professors of the National College, Bombay, send their heartfelt congratulations to the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kichlew, Swami Shankeracharya and others on their sufferings for the cause of Khilafat and Swarajya.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Mukutrao Shreepatrao Hande Deshmukh had gone into Chritianity about five years ago. He has now returned to Hinduism, and was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Tuesday, the 20th of September in the presence of members and friends. Mr. Sunderrao B. Vaidya, L. M. E. acted as Acharya and Mr. Dinkar V. Kanavinde, B.A., acted as Fire-warden.


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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, September 27, 1921.*

## INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

Apropos our remarks regarding the employment of Indian troops abroad, which appeared in these columns sometime ago, we have been informed by a correspondent in Simla that "no charges of any description, recruiting pensions, or demobilization (if necessary) for the Indian battalions employed overseas will be borne by Indian revenues. There is, therefore, no additional increase to India's military burden in this new decision." We are also given to understand by our correspondent that the army authorities in Simla are infinitely more jealous than we are of having any additional expenditure placed on our shoulders. They, he adds, find it more than difficult as it is to make ends meet, and to ensure the safety of India and satisfy the demand for economy is, according him, a problem which is no easy one. Our correspondent does not quite understand our allusion to the dislike of Indian soldiers for service overseas, for in practice he says the military authorities find that they can get infinitely more volunteers than they want, and from his own experience as an officer of the Indian Army, he knows how much the men liked service abroad. Like all soldiers, our correspondent continues, "they have their grouse, but the grouse is just as bad in India." He is glad to see us taking up the cudgels on behalf of the army and demanding that it be done well and he wishes we could only "see the bungalows in which British officers of the Indian Army are sometimes asked to live; they would be condemned as cowsheds by a Sanitary Inspeetor at home."

Our complaint was in the first place against those members of the Indian legislature, who in their eagerness to secure for Indian troops "experience of the outside world," supported a reactionary proposal to utilise portions of the Indian army for garrison duty overseas. Our complaint was not merely in regard to the additional cost that such an arrangement entails on the Indian taxpayer but also with reference to the disadvantages that Indian troops have to labour under when sent abroad. Even greater is our objection to Indian troops being used, either independently or conjointly with British troops, as an "Army of Occupation"—to fight against young or weaker nations struggling to be free. We are glad to be assured on such high military authority as that of our correspondent that the decision does not add to India's military burden, and also that the military authorities "in Simla" are "more jealous" then we, of having any additional expenditure placed on India's shoulders. As it is, India's military expenditure has already been piled to such an alarming extent that the Government of India can hardly venture to undertake to meet further obligations arising from fresh military commitment such as is involved in the "new decision." The decision of the authorities concerned implies that there are more troops in India to-day than are actually required in the interests of her defence and the people of India might well be excused if they suspect that the employment of Indian troops abroad is only a prelude to increased expenditure. And they have good reason, too, for doing so. In all arrangements between the strong and the weak, it is the weak that is ultimately pushed to the wall. It is again the story of the Lion and the Ass, and however jealous of India's the authorities at Simla may feel the British War and Colonial Offices have a way of getting over them and shoving on the weaker partner many of their burdens, the moment the British tax payer begins to grumble. The four or five years' war experience has shown how India is fleeced—directly and indirectly—without any compensatory advantages. While we have no wish to belittle the experience of our correspondent regarding volunteers for service abroad, we do feel that the position is scarcely tenable, considering the discontent that exists among those who have aready returned from service abroad or are awaiting their return to India. The invidious treatment that is meted out to the Indian troops and the hard conditions of service under a foreign sky have all tended, according to numerous reports that reach us, to discourage recruiting and in one martial province, we are told, recruiting has become a thankless task. We should certainly prefer to have an authoritative statement showing the results of recruiting during and after the war, as a more suitable answer than vague generalisation. An ounce of fact is worth more than a ton of mere assertions, and we should be pleased if our correspondent will let us have a comparative statement.

Our whole-hearted sympathies are with the British officers of the Indian army who are condemned to live in bungalows which are no better than cowsheds. But we cannot at the same time shut our eyes to the condition of the Indian officers and rank and file who are condemned to lodge in funereal looking tenements. But all this is beside the point. Our countrymen who are themselves struggling to be free, have every reason to protest against the despatch or retention of Indian troops abroad for garrison duty," which is only a euphemism for the military occupation of foreign countries against the will of their peoples. And we hope our correspondent, who is an Englishman, will cordially endorse the protest.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The summary of the Railway Committee's Report published the other day raises serious questions of public economy in the matter of communications and the general economic development of the country. The first note that strikes us on a review of the principal summarised recommendations of the committee is that this body, along with many others of its kind, has not been able to avoid their cardinal sin. The financial position of this country has never secured that attention from such committees as would make them hesitate before making recommendations involving disproportionate outlay for carrying them out. Particularly, if we consider the suggestions of the committee as regards the general organizations and management of the railways in this country will the above remark appear to be strikingly true. They have, for instance, suggested the addition of a member to the Viceregal Executive Council in charge of communications including the railways, ports, inland navigation and road transport and posts and telegraphs. If the Commerce and Industry Department is split up into two departments, we fail to see the necessity of adding another member specially in charge of communications. How often has an additional member spelt an additional costly establishment running into lakhs of rupees every year without giving anything like a proportionate increase in efficiency! The transmutation of the Railway Board into a Railway Commission would be made an excuse for a very much disproportionate increase in the establishment charges, and this would in all probability involve considerable waste. The relaxation of control from the financial department of the Government of India, balanced by a more direct responsibility to the Legislative Assembly, does not appear to be real improvement over the existing organization. The institution of the railway budget as a separate budget by itself, under the exclusive authority of the Legislative Assembly, to be voted or vetoed by that body, must be more definitely established.

It is impossible to say, from the summary before us, to what extent the various other changes in organization would involve increased expenditure for establishment. Further criticism must, therefore, be withheld until the full report is available. We welcome in passing the suggestion about the advisory council. The summary does not give a clear idea of their functions. We also welcome the suggestion of a rates tribunal, which, even if it involves extra expenditure, would be productive of great benefits in that it would settle claims more promptly and more equitably; and, perhaps, afford a remedy against the growing unfriendliness of the public with the railway authorities as well as against the prevalence of the most disgraceful system of bribery in railway management. We are not quite able to follow the committee in their suggestion that "the general and substantial increase under rates and fares" is overdue. The modification in the rates must, if necessary, be undertaken with a view to their effect upon the industrial development of the country. It is to be hoped that the rates tribunal, though primarily a legal body, will not consent to increase or alter rates which militate against the industrial regeneration of India.

But the most important question that the Railway Committee have attempted to solve is that of the management of the existing railways and their future development. We cannot endorse the view expressed by them in the preamble "that the defects are due primarily to the failure of Government to provide adequate funds both for capital work and renewals". Leaders of public opinion in this country, who have studied the question, are almost unanimous in their condemnation of the extravagant finance for railways. It is possible to overlook the past in view of the future, but it would be suicidal to base the recommendations for reforms and reconstruction in railway management and extensions on the mistaken hypothesis that the railways in India have been starved in the past. What has been wrong with the railway finances in India is that Government have had no opportunity to exercise adequate and intelligent control over the borrowings and spendings of their principal guaranteed companies, while the burden on India has steadily increased. The committee have also apparently ignored the fact that in the construction of railway lines in India the authorities have not been able completely to disregard the military factor. We cannot, therefore, judge of railway finances exclusively as though the lines had been constructed and maintained purely as commercial ventures. If allowance is made for these considerations, railway finance in the past must be pronounced to have been rather extravagant than penurious. In any case railways have certainly been constructed and worked in a manner which has resulted in the practical decay of the cheaper means of communications, such as rivers and roads. The committee could have considered and presented a more detailed scheme for the revival of inland navigation instead of relegating that important question to be subsequently enquired into by the new department of communications. We welcome the view of the committee that "the raising of capital for extensions is not recommended". What is necessary in this regard is to consider, before any considerable financial outlay is proposed, whether it would not pay to spend the money on alternative means of communications, whether we have not reached the stage at which further outlay upon the railways will not fall under the so-called law of diminishing returns and, whether, in consequence, the future borrowing for railways should be permitted without the closest scrutiny both by the Department concerned and by the Legislative Assembly. We are unable to understand why there should have been a difference of opinion in the committee on the question of company versus State management. The country has long considered and definitely pronounced in favour of the former. The position of the dissentients who voted in favour of Indian domiciled companies becomes all the more illogical when we consider that it would be impossible to find companies with sufficient independence to safeguard the interests of the general public against the Government, on the one hand, and against the ordinary shareholder, on the other, not to mention the additional complication of the discontent of railway employees when they are under private employers. It is a pity this last point did receive attention from the committee.

## Notes of the Day.

**A Thought for The Day.**

"The age is dull and mean. Men creep,
"Not walk; with blood too pale and tame
"To pay the debt they owe to shame;
"Buy cheap, sell dear; eat, drink and sleep
"Down-pillowed, deaf to moaning want;
"Pay tithes for soul insurance; keep
"Six days to Mammon, one to Cant.
" . . . . . .
"The hot words from your lips, my own,
"To caution trained, might not repeat;
"But if some tares among the wheat
"Of generous thought and deed were sown,
"No common wrong provoked your zeal;
"The silken gauntlet that is thrown
"In such a quarrel rings like steel."

**The Moplah Outbreak.**

The ignorance of the English Press in regard to the inwardness of the situation in India is proved by its comments on the Moplah outbreak. One paper has tried to make political capital out of it and preach a homily on "the backwardness of India in the essential matter of political education." Evidently it does not know that England has not got a civil service which can play with the feelings, sentiments and honour of the people with impunity. The fact that troops are called out to suppress internal disorder, arising not seldom from the arrogant behaviour of civilian swashbucklers, is by no means disparaging to the law-abiding instincts of Indians; it means, having regard to the circumstances, that panic-stricken officials are oftentimes allowed a greater latitude in regard to the life, liberty and honour of the people than is possible in any other civilised country. If, for instance, the Indian Civil Service occupied the same secondary place as the English Civil Service, in the political economy of the country, would it be possible for some of its autocratic members to tamper with the freedom of the people on the pretext that their activities fomented disloyalty or sedition or contempt of Government? Foreign critics simply forget this difference when they talk and write about India and her people.

**Chestertonian Megalomania.**

The outbreak has given the "New Witness," edited by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, perhaps, a long sought for opportunity to vent its spleen against the Jews as a race and as individuals. Lord Reading (Rufus Issacs as he was known before) is the butt of its derision and on his devoted head fall all the venomous shafts of the scribbler of the "Comments of the Week." We are told, in the quaint Chestertonian style, that "the ineffable Jew assumed a pseudo-democracy and in place of the State ceremonies to which the Indian rulers were accustomed received them *en famille*," and that it had "a disastrous effect on Indian opinion." Then follows the *obiter dictum*: "Ceremonial has a ritual significance to the people of India and the contempt with which Isaacs swept aside Government traditions has strengthened the suspicion that the British Empire is tottering, and that her power has passed to the hands of the Jews. If this were not so, argues the native Indian, why should a Jew, throughout the East an object of contempt, be set above us, unless it be that a deadly insult were intended to our race? It needed but this added irritation to fan the smouldering fires of rebellion into a fierce flame. The fact that the rising is chiefly confined to Mahomedans, whose attitude towards the Jewish race is a matter of history, cannot be dismissed as unimportant." It is no wonder that such silly effusions as we have extracted above should prove so trying to the patience of its readers that the journal has been compelled week after week to bemoan its own failure.

**Distress in Malabar.**

Mr. U. Gopal Menon of Malabar sends us the following for publication:—

The suffering in Malabar is very severe. Due to wholesale looting of Hindu houses, many rich and respectable Hindus are in severe distress. Due to the death and imprisonment of bread-winners in Moplah families, many Moplah women and children are also faced with starvation. Most of the tenants and agricultural labourers in the disturbed area are Moplahs. They have left their homes either as rebels or in fear of the military. In many cases, therefore, the harvests which ought to have been reaped this month have been left uncared for. Where crops have been reaped rebels have carried them away. The next crop also will fail, as the agricultural operations ought to have been complete by this time. The carnage of men and the destruction of property have been greater than anything that has happened since the Mutiny. The suffering also is all the greater. The happenings in Malabar have been a great strain on the Hindu-Moslem unity. Except among the Congress workers it has been seriously endangered. The reparation that Congress and Khilafat Funds can effect will alone restore the Hindu-Moslem unity and retrieve the prestige of the Congress in that part of the country. All who have sympathy for the homeless and the foodless and all who yearn to build Swaraj on the foundation of the Hindu-Moslem unity must at once give and give to their utmost to the Relief Fund opened by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. All money in this behalf should be remitted to the Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Calicut.

The appeal for help, we need hardly say, should receive an immediate and generous response from every patriotic Indian.

## THE MOPLAH RIOTS:

### THE AGRARIAN ASPECT.

### II.

In my previous article I gave a brief account of some of the earlier Moplah riots with special reference to their causes. I do not think it necessary to dwell any more on past history. It is sufficient to add that in all these outbreaks without a solitary exception, the jenmees (landlords) were the object of special and in some cases of exclusive attention at the hands of the rioters. As late as 1918 there was a rising in Ernad which was solely directed against certain Nambudhiri jenmees of that place who had turned out some Moplah families from their holdings and given away the lands held by these families for generation in Melcharth (overlease). Though most of the risings in their latter stages have assumed a religious aspect resulting in forcible conversion of Hindus into the Islamic faith and defiling of Hindu temples, these were only after-developments visible at a certain advanced stage when the rioters, maddened with the crimes they had already committed, lost sight of the immediate causes that provoked them, and became fanatical owing to the mischievous influence of some bigoted *Musaliar* or *Thangal*. Economic discontent, along with other causes of secondary importance, was the foremost and immediate cause of every Moplah rising and it is a deplorable fact that, in spite of repeated representations from popular leaders and even from civilian administrators of the district such as Mr. Canoley Mr. Logan, Mr. Innes and others, The Madras Government have remained quite indifferent towards the untold sufferings of the tenantry of Malabar, whom a set of barbarous laws has placed completely at the mercy of their jenmees. The first article of the series appeared on the 19th instant. The Bombay public may be surprised to learn that even to-day at the dawn of the "New Era", there are places in Malabar where the *jenmees* dicate how their tenants are to dress, by what name their children are to be called, how their houses are to be built (tiled roofs and gate houses are prohibited items) how their marriages and other ceremonies are to be solemnised and, in short, how their lives and activities are to be directed. These may sound strange to many; but every Malayalee knows it and has to own it with shame.

What I want to emphasise in this article is the fact that the relations between the landlords and their tenants have been very strained in Malabar since the very beginning of the British rule and it was this strained relation which had, on numerous occasions, driven the more impulsive and thoughtless but the most persecuted section among the latter, namely the Moplahs, to rise in open revolt against the former. As early as 1852 or 1853 Mr. Canoley realised this and brought the fact to the notice of the higher authorities. Will the Madras Government and the writers in the Anglo-Indian press, who seem to have completely forgotten everything about the past history of Malabar in a very convenient way and who see nothing but non-co-operation and Khilafat in the present troubles point out for the edification of an enquiring public a single Moplah outbreak, the root cause of which was not agrarian discontent.

I shall now examine whether this discontent was on the increase or otherwise during recent years. If the Madras Government are prepared to say that this discontent has ceased to exist, I can understand the way in which they have tried to explain away the present rising. The only step taken by the Madras Government in the direction of tenancy legislation in Malabar was to enact what is called the Malabar Tenants' Compensation Act of 1895 or 1896, which made some half-hearted provision for giving compensation to the tenants when evicted from their holdings for the improvements they might have effected in the lands held by them. But this act was practically of no importance as it left all the powers of the landlords untouched and, brought no relief to the tenants as it did not confer upon them fixity of tenure in any form. When the Malabar tenants saw the measures the Cochin Administration had taken for giving relief to their fellow tenants in that neighbouring state in spite of strong *jenmee* opposition, they began to ask why similar measures were impossible in British Malabar also. They found tongues to speak and became more articulate and clamorous. Some kind of organisation began to be visible in their ranks and a tendency for organized and joint agitation became more and more manifest. Monster petitions were got up, though doomed to be consigned to the lumber rooms of the Madras Secretariat without the least action being taken on them. By 1917 there was more or less an organised agitation for agrarian reforms and I am of opinion that this organization saved Malabar from risings of discontented Moplahs in different taluqs of the district. It was whispered at that time in certain well-informed circles that the Government of Madras, then presided over by Lord Pentland, were thinking of introducing some kind of tenancy law and that Mr. F.B. Evans, the then Collector of the Malabar and at present the Special Civil Adviser to the Martial Law Administration in Malabar, had strongly recommended some such

(Continued on page 8.)

# THE TRIAL BEGINS.

## PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

### ACCUSED REFUSE TO GIVE NAMES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

The trial of the Ali Brothers along with five other persons namely Pir Ghulam Majadin of Matiari, Bharti Krishnatirthji, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Maulvi Hussein Ahmed of Deoband, Maulvi Nisar Ahmed of Cawnpore for offences under Section 120-, 121 and 505 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of their support of a resolution passed at the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Karachi from July 8 to July 10, 1921, inclusive, which *inter-alia* declared it unlawful at this time for a Mussalman to remain in the British Army or to enter the Army or induce others to join the army and declared it the duty of every Mussalman to bring home to the Mussalmans in the Army, commenced this morning at 11 o'clock at the Khalikdina Hall before Mr. S. M. Talati, City Magistrate of Karachi. As already stated Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are also prosecuted under section 124A and 153A, Indian Penal Code. Mr. T. S. Elphinstone, Public Prosecutor for Sind appeared on behalf of the Crown.

POLICCE EVIDENCE.

The first witness called was Mr. Zamanshah of police. He deposed the complaint had been filed under the authority of the Government of Bombay and under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Karachi. The two orders were put in as exhibits. He said while at the city station on the 7th July last he saw accused Nos. 1, 6 and 7, Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Baharati Krishna and Shaukat Ali being escorted in procession. Mr. Shaukat Ali first drove to Kanya Shalla near Tahilram Dharamsala close to the Pandal where the Khilafat Conference was held on the 8th, 9th and 10th July. He attended all the sittings of the Conference. On the first day Mr. Mahomed Ali gave his Presidential address after which the Subject Committee was formed consisting of five members from each province and 10 members from Bombay and Sind. Mr. Shaukat Ali, accused No. 7, is the Honorary Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee. He said four men on duty at the Kanya Shalla reported to him that accused Nos. 3 and 7 had put at the Kanya Pathshalla. The subjects committee met on the 9th July both in the morning and evening at Kanya Pathashalla. He was present on the evening of the 9th July of the Conference when the sixth resolution was passed. It was proposed amidst enthusiasm and intense excitement by accused No. 2, Moulvi Hussain Ahmed whose speech in Sindhi in the resolution was taken down in shorthand by Inspector Lukhansi and Sub-Inspector Sham Bahadur Khan. Accused No. 1, Mahomed Ali, read out the resolution to the audience and asked them to consider it a very important resolution and the essence of the Conference. The order of the Bombay Government contained a correct translation of the resolution.

At this stage accused No. 2 told the court he did not understand English to which the court replied that it would be read out in Urdu. Continuing the witness said that accused Nos. 3 and 5 Dr. Kitchlew and Nasar Ahmed, supported the resolution in Urdu whose speeches were taken down by Inspector Rukhta Hassain and Sub-Inspector Sham Bahadur Khan. The resolution was proposed and passed before an audience of 2,000 persons composed of Hindus, Pathans, Sikhs etc. with a good number of students from Aligarh. All the accused were present also through all the stages of the proceedings. Bengal alone was not represented at the conference. The witness further deposed that accused No. 1 did not ask the audience to consider carefully the other resolutions.

The proceedings appeared in the "New Times", the "Daily Gazette" and the "Sind Observer". The witness had seen the Fatwa of the Ulemas of which he produced a copy, to the Court. Mr. Mahomed Ali requested the court for a copy. The witness got this copy in August 21st. He got another before that which also he produced before the court. The two copies of Fatwa given to him by Sub-Inspector Abdul Gaffoor bore the names of accused Nos. 2 and 5. The evidence of the first witness being over, the Magistrate asked the accused whether they wanted to put any question.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The second witness was Mahomed Bux, Deputy Collector, Hala corroborated the first witness in all points. He said most of the audience were Mussalmans, Ulemas and Moulvies.

A Jamadar and a head-constable having given evidence Mahomed Usman Gani, Head Constable of Sind C. I. D. said he heard the voice of Mr. Shaukat Ali at the subject committee but did not hear what they said. He saw Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Kitchlew and Shaukat Ali and others leaving the Kanya Pathsalla at 8-30 p.m.

Mr. Mahomed Ali at this stage asked the Magistrate if he was recording the replies to the questions properly as they were being given by the witness, as at one time the witness said that the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew left along with others and again the witness said the others left after the Ali Brothers and Kitchlew had left.

No questions by the accused were put to the witness.

Witness Abdul Guffoor Zardarkha, Sub-Inspector, Sind C. I. D. deposed that he visited the Kanyapathashala when the subjects committee was being held there. He heard Mr. Shaukat Ali speak. About 11 a.m. the meeting broke up. He had seen the Fatva. He got a copy of it in Karachi in the month of August. It was given to him by a Pathan who told the witness "You are serving the police department you had better read this Fatva of the Ulomas." Witness read it and gave it to the Deputy Superintendent Zamanshah.

At the commencement of the proceedings when the Magistrate asked the names of all the seven accused they refused to answer, Shri Shankaracharya saying he could give only the religious father's name.

### TRIAL BEGINS,

#### STREET PA ROLLED BY SOLDIERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

The trial has begun today. The streets from the Pail to the Khalikdina Hall where the trial is held are patrolled by English and Indian soldiers. The hall is surrounded by barbed wires by British soldiers are picketed round the court room. The public stood on both the sides of the street in large numbers to cheer their leaders. Great excitement prevailed. The leaders were brought in a closed motor lorry all together. Behind followed two lorries full with the British soldiers. Cries of "Allah O Akbar" and "Bande Mataram" were raised from both the sides of the streets when the motor lorry passed. When alighting the leaders were cheered by a large crowd waiting outside the hall on the other side of the road. The Sindh and Karachi Congress and Khilafat workers boycotted the Court.

### TRIAL AT KARACHI

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

The trial of Ali Brothers, Doctor Kitchlew, Pir Ghulam Mujadid, Maulana Nisar Ahmed and Shri Shankaracharya commenced to-day at 11 a.m. before Mr. Talati, City Magistrate, Karachi at Khalikdina Hall, Bunder Road. About 500 tickets were altogether issued by the District Magistrate to the public for attending the trial. Non-Cooperators decided not to attend the trial under the conditions imposed by the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police in their public notifications.

The case of Pir Turabalishah comes up for hearing Nawabshah before the District Magistrate to-morrow morning.

The Conference of the Congress and Khilafat workers of Sind yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Working Committee of the Congress to adopt civil disobedience from the 1st November next.

### ALI BROTHERS' MOTHER AT KARACHI

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Maulana Abdulbari, Doctor Mahmud, Barrister of Patna, Khalilouzzaman of Lucknow and Maulana Shaukat Ali's son arrived at Karachi yesterday morning by the Lahore Mail and were received by the leading political workers at the station. Mrs. Mohamed Ali arrived last evening by the Quetta mail and the mother of Ali brothers arrived this morning.

### "BE NOT AFRAID OF JAILS."

#### ALI BROTHERS' MOTHER AT LAHORE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

Since the arrest of the Ali brothers and other leaders, Swadeshi movement has made wonderful progress in the Punjab, especially in Lahore. Meetings are held every evening in different parts of the city and the people are giving tremendous response.

Revered mother of Ali brothers arrived here yesterday noon and was received by Lala Lajpatrai and other prominent Congress and Khilafat workers at the station. Two meetings were held in the evening. One crowded ladies' meeting was held in the Barkatali Mohammadan Hall at 8 p.m. where the Ali brothers' mother addressed the gathering. When the Ali brothers' mother arrived in the meeting she was given a tremendous ovation. Deep and solemn silence prevailed when she addressed the audience sitting on a table.

Her voice was clear and distinct and could be heard by most of the audience. She said she had taken off veil that evening because she felt everybody there was Mohamed and Shaukat to her and called on them to behave like them and not to fear jails, gallows or any man except God who is the preserver and the destroyer of life. For every worker imprisoned, hundreds should spring up and where was the power or space to imprison 40 crores. She was herself prepared to be hanged or imprisoned for the sake of the country and religion.

Turning to the ladies she exhorted them

(Contined on page 8.)

# NEW WAR IN NEAR EAST.

## SERBIAN ULTIMATUM TO ALBANIA.

### STRATEGIC POINTS FORCIBLY SEIZED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A new war has broken out in the Near East as the result of a dispute regarding the Serbo-Albanian frontier. Reuter's Rome correspondent wires that according to a telegram from Valona the commander of the Serbian forces on the river Dvina gave the Albanians twenty-four hours' notice to evacuate six strategically important positions on the frontier. The Albanians failed to comply whereupon after a furious bombardment of twenty-four hours Serbians occupied the district. The Albanians reattacked and after bitter fighting in which both sides lost heavily were repulsed. The Serbians captured a number of Serbs and Russians who formerly belonged to General Wrangel's Army.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN HUNGARIAN TREATIES WITH U. S.

### PRESIDENT HARDING'S LETTER FOR RATIFICATION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Washington.—A letter from President Harding read in the Senate decared that the Austrian, German and Hungarian treaties completely harmonised with the Knox resolution and would end the last remnant of the war. He therefore desired their prompt ratification.


# SWADESHI.

## A SOUND INDIAN INVESTMENT.

**By being Swadeshi you are not only securing maximum return at minimum cost, you are also encouraging Home trade and thus helping to check the spread of want, penury and famine Every pie you spend on non-swadeshi Goods makes**

**India so much poorer**

**Therefore be swadeshi.**


## WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM RHINE.

### TO BEGIN AFTER RATIFICATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Senator Lodge reiterated the opinion that withdrawal of the American troops from Rhine would begin soon after ratifications and drew attention to the fact that neither Italy nor Japan had troops on the Rhine.

## WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

### PERSONNEL OF FRENCH DELEGATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Paris.—Newspapers state that it has been definitely settled that M. Briand, M. Sarrant and M. Jusserand will represent France at the Washington Conference. The choice of a fourth representative lies between M. Viviani and M. Loucheur.

## THE VILNA DISPUTE,

### APPEAL TO GOOD SENSE OF PARTIES CONCERNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The dispute between Poland and Lithuania with regard to the possession of Vilna which is at present occupied by the Polish General Zeligowski was discussed at length by the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva which finally unanimously adopted the combined resolution moved by Lord Robert Cecil and Zahle (Denmark) appealing to the wisdom of Poland and Lithuania to settle the dispute. Lord Robert Cecil and M. Bourgeois pointed out that the Council had been unable to arrive at a final recommendation because the case had not been fully submitted to the Assembly.

# GREEK POSITION IN ASIA MINOR.

## WHY PUSH TO ANGORA WAS DISCONTINUED?

### ADMISSIONS BY GREEK PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

While a semi-official statement published Athens alleges that the Kemalists are considering peace, the Kemalist reports speak of a big battle before Eskishehr. The Greek Premier Gounaris has been busy explaining to the journalists at Athens why after their "Victory" on the Sakaria, the Greeks have not pushed on to Angora. He declared that Greek objectives had been largely attained, namely, the throwing back of the enemy far from the lines fixed as the limit of Greek occupation and destruction of all communications thereby, rendering a serious enemy offensive difficult if not impossible. He admitted that it would have been advantageous to push on to Angora, but said that the enemy's desperate resistance had caused delay and in view of the approach of winter the gains could not have been worth the sacrifices which would have been entailed.

The Greeks were now on the line that had always been thought suitable security to cover their occupation of Asia Minor. The territory occupied by the Greeks included a very great part of the Bagdad Railway from Bildjik to Afiumkarahissar and beyond as far as Chai in the Director of Koniah. The Greeks would now proceed most completely to organise the occupied territory so as to maintain order in it with e smallest possible sacrifice and expense.

## THE KENYA PROBLEM

### QUESTION OF INDIAN FRANCHISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept.25

Capetown.—Representatives of the white settlers in Kenya have been visiting large centres in the Union and have been everywhere received very sympathetically. They will shortly visit Nyassaland and Norther Rhodesia. A good sprinkling of South Africans are materially interested in Kenya and several prominent professional men desire to settle there, but are deterred by the fact that the question of the Indian franchise there was not been settled. The same fact is holding up money which the South Africans are prepared to invest in Kenya projects.

## STEAMER PORT AUGUSTA ON FIRE.

### DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE CARGO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 25

Capetown.—The steamer, Port Augusta, of the Commonwealth and Dominion Line has arrived here on fire. The fire broke out last week in the South Atlantic in bunkers containing coal loaded in New York and Rotterdam. It is believed that Continental coal is responsible. Stokers worked in six-hour shifts under terrible conditions and smoke and sulphur fumes spread almost throughout the ship. The crew were driven from the forecastle. The liner has valuable cargo on board. One of the holds is ablaze. It contains motorcars and agricultural implements.

## U S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS SHIP

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept.25

Clayton— Jesse Guilford has won the United States Amateur Golf Championship beating Gardener by seven and six.

# MR. PICKTHALL'S SERVICES.

## "A FIGHTER FOR THE CAUSE OF ISLAM."

### BOMBAY CITIZENS' CONGRATULATIONS TO ALI BROTHERS.

A large and representative gathering of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, yesterday, to give a hearty send-off to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall and to tender congratulations to Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali, Jagat Guru Shri Shankaracharya and Dr. Kitchlew, on their arrests. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Long before the scheduled time and there was not sufficient room for those who were unfortunate enough to come late to stand, who had perforce to make the best of the situation under trying circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall were received with prolonged cheers on their arrival. Mr. Pickthall was clad in his Khadi Uniform with a Khilafat Bag.

### MR. K. K SUNTOKE.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke who presided on the occasion said:—

We have met tonight to give a hearty send-off to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall. Ever since Mr. Pickthall took charge of 'The Chronicle" he has made his mark not only in Bombay journalism, but in journalism in India generally. He tried his best to enlighten us on the problems of the Near and Middle East about which we had been kept in the dark. It was he who proclaimed with the force of personal knowledge gained by sojourn amongst the Turks how all the efforts of Turkish best sons at improving and raising the status of Turkish administration and to bring her on a level with European Powers were frustrated by European Powers—how Austria partially disremembered the Turkish Empire by annexing Bosnia and Herzgovenia at a time when those efforts were first inaugurated—how Italy gave another blow against the same efforts by pouncing upon and annexing Tripoly on the ground that Turkish maladministration had become intolerable and that too only 24 hours before her ultimatum to Turkey. These facts could not be gathered by us from the English papers. Certainly such of them as alone were served out to us as dished for our intellectual food. He made us appreciate the noble traits in the Turkish race and convinced us that those acts of injustice were perpetrated upon Turkey because it was an Asiatic power professing an Oriental religion.

During his term of office some people thought that we were having a larger number of articles on the Near and Middle East and on the subject of Islam than we should have. But those of us who followed those articles—and they formed a large intellectual majority appreciated them and keenly desired more and more of them and we all hope that when he returns again amongst us—as he is sure to do—he will give more of these articles.

Proceeding he said:

The problems of the Near and Middle East are of essentially great concern to us in India. Now that we have ceased to talk in terms of small castes or religious communities and have learnt to think and talk in terms of a whole Continent like Asia, we feel that our Government—and I advisedly say only because the British Government is our Government since the inauguration of the Montagu Reforms—especially such is their professed object—should not deal with an Asiatic race or country in any way different from that in which they treat European nations and countries. Our Government even though located at the Downing Street, London, must adopt our Indian Policy and must not adopt a line of conduct which runs counter to our sentiment as Indians and Asiatics. If we thirty crores of people are united and think and act with one mind upon this subject, our British Government is bound and will feel morally compelled to adopt towards Asiatic races a policy dictated not by the narrow European viewpoint, nor the one suggested in the memorial of Christian Arch Bishops and Prelates but one dictated by respect and consideration for Asiatic feelings and sentiments. We hope we shall never forget that it was a Mahomedan Emperor born on Indian soil by precepts and practical politics showed us that the safety of India lay not in the quarrels they had hitherto gone or between in the two great communities in India but in their unity. It was the great and good Akbar, who with unique political foresight saw that India's salvation lay in the harmonious working of all the communities residing in India and taught us not only to tolerate but to respect each others religion at a time when Europe was in the dark and the Protestants and Catholics were persecuting each other.

Mr. Suntoke continued:—

"I am glad I have an occasion to felicitate Mr. Pickthall on the success of the Turks in defending their Motherland. Nothing must have gladdened his heart so much as when one morning he read Reuter's telegram announcing that the Greeks had received a serious set back and were unable to proceed against Angora. We have been taught in schools and colleges that the Europeans only have defended their homes and hearths against an invading foe. We have been taught that a handful of Greeks were able to withstand the alleged mighty hoardes of ancient Persia. The falsehood of these statements has been exposed by French historians and by Mr. Dadachanji. But here there is no falsehood—there is no exaggeration. But it comes as an admission from the Greek quarters that they have suffered many casualties and only two days ago we read that M. Gounaris is on his way to London to place before the British Cabinet the terms on which Greece is prepared to make peace with Angora. Here there are people without funds, without equipment and certainly without the poison gas which the Greeks had, that has successfully driven away a superior foe from its homeland. The historian of Asia will record the fact that that great Asiatic Hero, Mustapha Kemal Pasha has by his valiant example falsified the Asiatic history as we have been taught it. I do not claim to be a political prophet but I venture to assert that the history of Asia has been changing and the term has been given by the great warrior Kemal Pasha and let us not forget his great self-respect for he refused help from the Russian Bolshevists confident that his struggle that the right against might would be conduced to a successful issue at the hands of the Asians only. For you must have read on Friday last that one of the charges in the British Note to the Soviet Government was that they brough military forces to the borders of Anatolia and offered to help the Nationalists. Let us now hope that we Asians will now forget grovelling in the dust before earthly might and power. (Applause.).

### MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. Patel then said he was sorry that Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall were leaving India. In regard to the arrest of Ali Brothers he regretted that the meeting was not called earlier. It may be, he said, owing to the division among the Parsis, whether they should give address to the Prince or not, as they were busy collecting signatures. Referring to the Ali Brothers' arrest, Mr. Patel said it was the duty of every patriotic Indian to follow in the footsteps of the Ali Brothers. If we wanted Swarajaya, and Turkish Treaty revised we should by thousands and tens of thousands follow the Ali Brothers.

### MR. TAIRSEE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then said the principle of Government in India from the beginning of the British rule was to divide and rule. He referred to the unity of Hindu and Moslem brought about by Mahatma Gandhi and Ali Brothers. He said Maulana Shaukat Ali was a good sportsman and pure in heart. He said there should be no enemity between Hindus and Mahomedans. It was the Sankaracharya who supported the Khilafat resolution at Karachi. In time past it was impossible for a Hindu to do so. He referred to Mrs. Pickthall's valuable services for the cause of India and for regularly working without pay in the "Chronicle" office.

### MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

Mr. Yakub Hassan then referred to the services of Mr. Pickthall in England where he was editing a pro-Turkish paper.

In whole India, he said, there were not men who could take the place of Ali Brothers, but it was the duty of every Indians to follow the footsteps of these two brothers. He requested the audience to enlist their sympathy with the Bombay Khilafat Committee.

### MRS. S. NAIDU.

Mrs. S. Naidu who was received with prolonged cheers referred to Mr. Pickthall's services in England and said he had creditably filled the place of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Referring to the Khilafat question she said it did not affect only every Mussulman, but the whole of India. As President of the Congress Committee she solemnly and fearlessly reiterated the opinion for which Maulana Shaukat Ali was arrested. And she exhorted the audience finally that for the self-respect of India, men and women must die so that unborn generation may live, and that Swarajaya may be brought nearer.

### MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall who on rising was given a great ovation thanked the audience on behalf of Mrs. Pickthall and himself said they were going home greatly disappointed, disappointed not with the Indians or with India, but with their countrymen.

Describing the European and Asiatic traits he said that a best Asiatic was always better than the best European. He deprecated the European civilipations which was not conducive to produce the best class of men. Fortunately he said, India had leaders, who were not tainted with Western civilizations and asked his audience to trust them. He compared the Christian conception of God which said God was love with that of Mahomedan ideal which said Allaho-Akbar, which meant God was one and with us. He said they (He and Mrs.

(Continued on next page.)

# N.-C.-O. IN BENGAL.

## ITS EFFECT ON EDUCATION

## VICE-CHANCELLER'S LAMENT.

### "WASTAGE AMONGST YOUNG BOYS---A NATIONAL CALAMITY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of Calcutta University Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, made an important statement re the effect of Non-Co-operation movement on education in Bengal. The University collected a comparative statement from College authorities showing the number of students on rolls on the 15th September last year, and the number of students attending on 1st March this year. The reduction in the first and third year classes was alarming, i.e., from 11,270 to 6,580, that is about 42 per cent. The figures for second and fourth year classes were not available owing to university examinations. The returns from affiliated schools showed the number of pupils reduced from 210,936 to 1,63,7879, in other words, 47,149 students had disappeared from recognised schools.

Again returns last year showed that 23,600 students might be expected to be sent up for the Matriculation examination, but only 19,125 actually entered for the examination and at the next examination the number would not exceed 16,000. The position was that the total number of students had been reduced by 22 per cent. and the number of Matriculation candidates by nearly 20 per cent.

After the Intermediate, B.A., and B.Sc examinations were over, it was found that the number of students which stood at 10,492 in the second and fourth year classes on the 15th September, 1920 was brought down to 7,585 on 10th August, 1921, that is more than 27 per cent.

The resultant effect upon the University would be extraordinarily disastrous and far reaching in character. The reduction in examination fees received by the University would be Rs. 2,63,000 during the current financial year.

"A NATIONAL CALAMITY."

In conclusion, the Vice-Chancellor said:—I have not hesitated to invite your attention at the earliest possible moment to the grave injury inflicted on educational institutions in general and on the University in particular by the Non-Co-operation movement, not so much with a view to creating alarm as to enable you to devise measures to cope with the peril. It is clear that between 40,000 and 50,000 young boys, that is, boys below college age have left schools, have been rendered idle, and have had their education interrupted, if not finally brought to an end at an age at which the time lost can hardly, if ever, be made up. This wastage amongst younger boys is nothing short of a national calamity. It is manifestly a matter of much greater gravity to the community than even the fact that three or four thousand College students should have prematurely cut short their educational career. For, these latter have qualified themselves at any rate up to the matriculation, and, in many instances, up to the intermediate standard. No doubt Non-co-operators may feel elated. They may even glory in the damage which they have caused to the education in these provinces. But it is of paramount importance that the public should have information on a matter which so directly and vitally concerns them. In the light of these facts let the public judge whether the achievement of Non-co-operators, so far as education is concerned, should be enthusiastically acclaimed or emphatically condemned. Let the public also realise the extent of the financial loss sustained by the University. It will then rest with the public to decide whether they wish to maintain a University or not, and the responsibility will be theirs if the University is compelled to close the doors. For, obviously, a university cannot be maintained without funds.

Mill area in Madras is not yet quiet and attacks on those who have returned to work are still being made. It is reported that on Friday noon some of them were mobbed. Yesterday morning as Adi-Dravidas were going to work from Vyasarpadi camp two bombs were thrown at them which caused only slight injuries to a Mahomedan boy.

## ANOTHER WELCOME ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI.

### A DONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S RESOLVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ADONI, September 24.

The Municipal Council of Adoni has resolved, by an overwhelming majority, to present a welcome address to Mahatma Gandhi at Bellary when he visits the place.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Ottawa.—In the final of the Canadian Ladies Golf Championship Miss Cecil Leitch, the British champion, beat Miss McBride, Canada, by the record score for the championship final of seventeen and

## THE MOPLHA RIOTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

measure. The whisper soon became a general talk and there was an immediate exodus of certain well-known *jenmees* to the heights of Ootacamund. I was one of those who had hoped that under Lord Pentland the tenants of Malabar would have justice, for His Lordship, when Scotish Under Secretary in Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet had shown great interest in the welfare of the tenants of Scotland and was mainly responsible for carrying through the British Parliament the Scotish Small Holdings Act, which brought to the tenants of Scotland immense relief. But the hopes were not realised and the tenantry are left where they were.

The agitation however, gathered strength and as may be expected the *jenmees* tightened their hold both on the Government and the tenants. Under the distinguished leadership of Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, brother-in-law of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, who is or was one of the most prominent public men of the district, a Tenant's League was started at Calicut nearly two years ago. This league began work in right earnest and soon formed a network of branches all over the district. The Madras bureaucracy remained still unmoved and the situation in the district drifted from bad to worse. I am of opinion that "severe troubles would have happened if at this critical time recruting for the army with the help and cooperation of popular leaders had not been begun in right earnest, with the result that the reckless and impulsive section of the Moplahs enlisted themselves and left the country for the different theaters of war." It was this that saved the situation more than anything else though this has not been sufficiently recognised. Several letters and editorials appeared in the Calicut and Madras Press calling the attention of the Government to the condition in Malabar and requesting them to immediately take in hand the tenancy legislation. As may be expected nothing came out of all these. When the Reforms were ushered in and when H. E. Lord Willingdon's "democratic" cabinet was formed, it was expected that the long-prayed-for tenancy law would be immediately forthcoming. But as no indication of this was visible, the tenants grew more and more restless and at the Tenants' Conference held at Ottapalam some months back the extreme section among them brought forth resolution calling upon the tenants of the district completely to non-co-operate with the *jenmees* and this resolution was passed by a very large majority. This drastic resolution was acted upon in certain parts of Ernad where a powerful *jenmee*, Mr. Kurup, was so successfully boycotted by his tenants to have to that he had to complain to the District Magistrate. Anyhow, this resolution seems to have had some effect on the Madras bureaucrats presided over by Lord Willingdon, and it was widely spoken that a committee of officials and non-officials would shortly be appointed to go into the hole question and suggest lines on which legislation should follow. In fact a Calicut paper made a definite announcement to this effect. The people were also given to understand that Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, M.L.C., would, at the August session of the Provincial Council, introduce a tenancy bill on the lines of the Cochin Act. There was a great flutter in *jenmee* circles and a special committee of *jenmees* with one M.L.A., a couple of M.L.C.'s and some other well-known figures was formed to counteract the tenants' agitation and also to wait upon H. E. Lord Willingdon to dissuade him from doing anything calculated to interfere with the divine rights of the *jenmees* handed over to them, as many of them still say, by Parasurama an *avatar* (incarnation) of Lord Vishnu. I have not heard anything about the activities of this committee; but last month it became evident that the Government's committee, was only a myth and Council that Mr. Krishnan Nair's announced bill would not be pressed. It was early last month that the disillusionment came and its effect on the country was immense. Your readers can very well understand the feelings of the people, especially of the people of the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, which contain the worst type of *jenmees* and the most restless type of tenants most of whom are Moplas. By this time the people had also begun to take some kind of interest in political movements and some of the landlords, to please the bureaucracy, began to prescribe particular kinds of politics for their tenants. Of this more later on, as we are now concerned only with the agrarian auspect of the rising. Unfortunately at this time other forces were also influencing the minds of the Moplahs all over the district. I have to postpone dealing with these to my third article. In the present outbreak the *jenmees* as well as Government officers were the special objects of vengeance. I hope to tell my readers in my next article the special reasons why the officers of the Government were also bracketed along with the *jenmees*. We shall then examine whether the Congress and the Khilafat were responsible for this or the Government officers. Before concluding, however, I shall refer to an incident which happened a couple of weeks or so before the present outbreak at Walluvanad. A powerful landlord of this place had a Moplah *Kariasta* (Manager). This Moplah seems to have been a sympathiser of the Khilafat movement. He joined the Congress Sabha of the place. The *jenmee* in question, asked his Moplah manager immediately to renounce all connection with the Congress and Khilafat Sabhas. The Moplah on refusing to do so, was threatened by the *jenmee* with dismissal. A quarrel took place between the two with the result that a large body of Moplahs came to the rescue of the *kariasta* and surrounded the house of the *jenmee* to punish him. It was owing to the persuasion of a Thangal from Thirurangadi that the mob dispersed. The police of the place, it is reported, wisely co-operated with the Thangal instead of making a show of power with the happy result we have seen. Thus a great rising was averted in the first week of August. Since Mr. Thomas began his work of putting down Congress activities, many "loyal" *jenmees* took upon themselves the task of deciding what particular kind of politics was wholesome to their tenants. They have taken to the game of making their selection and forcing it down the throat of the unwilling tenants, refusal of which meeting with eviction. This was another reason why the atmosphere in Malabar was charged with discontent an exceptional kind in the early weeks of August.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

## FORCIBLE CONVERSION.

### BACK TO HINDUISM PERMISSIBLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 23.

A public open air meeting was held yesterday on the maidan of the Town Hall, Nagpur, to listen to the decision which Shree Shankeracharya Dr. Kurtkoti gave on the question of taking back those Hindus of the Malabar, who were recently forcibly converted to Mohamedanism, into the Hindu religion and into their respective castes. The whole audience including the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis and the elite of the town were anxious to know what the decision was to be. When the Shankaracharya opened his eloquent speech stating, in clear terms, that there is ample provision in the Dharmashastra for taking such Hindus back into the Hindu religion and in their respective castes, a long continuous cheer of relief and satisfaction was raised, and the meeting ended in vociferous cheers of "Shree Shankaracharya Maharaj ki Jai."

A new leaf has been turned into the socio-religious history of the Hindus and the credit is due entirely to the great Mahabhagwat Dr. Kurtkoti, the Shankaracharya, of giving a progressive impetus to the history of socio-religious progress of the Hindus. At the same meeting the Shankaracharya appointed a deputation of Dr. Khare Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi, and Dr. Moonje to go to Malabar for making personal enquiries, purely and strictly from the Dharmshastric point of view, bearing on the question of forcible conversion and to make a report to him in due time.

## MR. PICKTHALL'S SERVICES.

(Continued from previous page.)

Pickthall) came to India as strangers, but now they felt India was their home. (Applause.)

Mrs. Khambata then garlanded Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In terminating the proceeding the Chairman observed that the hour of parting had come, but they had an important consolation in what they had learnt to-day that Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall were going to return amongst them. Turning to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall he said Hindu and Moslems and Parsis are we lent all of us Asians in our love of you—Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall. This was a unique gathering and the feature of this gathering was that the Parsis had forgotten and rightly the battles of Nehavand and Cadusieh which two coveted sceptre of Persia from their hands and the Hindus had forgotten the battle of Panipat which put the sovereignty of India from the hands of the Hindus to those of the Mahomedans. And for this glory be unto God, great and merciful and to the spirit of the great Akbar. (Applause.)

## OVER A BOTTLE OF WINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Doctors Pachkhedekar and Deshmukh and some other volunteers of Katol were prosecuted on an alleged charge of dacoity for having snatched a bottle of wine from the hands of one Pandya Mahar and broken it to pieces before Mr. Deuskar, First Class Magistrate Nagupr. During the cross-examination by Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Barrister, some prosecution Mahar witnesses admitted that they had much help from the police during the Ganpati festivals and other two prosecution witnesses stated that they were asked by the police to give evidence in favour of prosecution. The case is proceeding.

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN SIND.

### TO COMMENCE FROM NOVEMBER

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

In view of the policy of increasing repression and the prosecution of the Ali brothers, Dr. Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Mahomed Khan Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee called a Conference of the members of both the committees and other workers to consider the question of starting civil disobedience. The Conference was held today and about 100 workers attended. After three hours' full discussion in a business-like manner, the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"That in view of the rigorous repression started by the Government and the prosecution of leaders and with a view to attain Swaraj within this year, this Conference is of opinion that civil disobedience should be started in Sind from the commencement of November next, but it should not be started until adequate number of persons have registered their names in the Congress Committees for the above purpose. The whole month of October should be used for preparing an atmosphere of non-violence in Sind. The Working Committee should be approached for permission to allow Sind to start civil disobedience and for starting it at the same time in other provinces. The actual form of civil disobedience to be determined by the Working Committee."

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari have arrived here. Mrs. Mohamed Ali accompanied by Mr. Hayat arrived this evening. The trial of the Ali brothers commences to-morrow. The aged mother of the Brothers had been unable to come owing to the weak state of her health.

## THE TRIAL BEGINS.

(Continued from page 7.)

to wear Khaddar and encourage their men to join the non-violent strife.

## MR. GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO MUSSALMANS.

### ADHERE STRICTLY TO NON-VIOLENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Mr. Gandhi in his message to the Mussalmans appeals to them to strictly adhere to non-violent non-cooperation which presumes that our opponent with whom we non-cooperate resorts to methods which are as questionable as the purpose he seeks to fulfil by such methods. We shall therefore find favour in the sight of God only by choosing methods which are different in kind from those of our opponents.

## SWADESHI IN SURAT DISTRICT.

### VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA.

(From our own correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 24.

In pursuance of the decision of the All-India Congress Committee the leading merchants of Sayan, Olpad and Saudhiar have unanimously resolved not to buy foreign piece-goods till the advent of Swaraj.

PICKETING.

In the whole of the Surat District, Olpad stands first in picketing. In Sayan the picketing is very vigorously carried on. The shopkeeper there locked up his shop for some days, but he had to reopen it. In spite of this there is no liquor sale at present.

BURNING OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.

Foreign clothes were burnt in every village. Two prominent teachers have given their resignations as a protest against the arrest of Ali Brothers and joined the movements to help their Muslim brothers in time of suffering.

## BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

### IRELAND BEAT WALES (2-1.)

The return match between Ireland and Wales in the International Football League was played yesterday. The game proved an even one, and the issue was in doubt till the final whistle went. Ireland played with only one back, and this proved a disadvantage to Wales, one or other of whose players was pulled up for off-side when in a fairly advantageous position. The Irish forwards did not show that dash they did on Saturday, but still were quicker than their opposing quintette, who lost many an opportunity of scoring.

In the opening half play was carried up and down the field, but no score resulted till a minute before the interval when Stedman netted the ball. On the re-start the Welshman, took up the offensive, and lost some fine chances by weak play in front of goal. Once Purslow put in a fine shot, which Kelly just saved. Then Ireland got a move on, and Rodgers missed an opening. Wales again attacked, and after many attempts succeeded in scoring, Williams being responsible for the goal. Soon the Irishmen drew ahead again, Louis scoring off a penalty. This was all the scoring, and Ireland won by two goals to one. The teams:—

Ireland:—Goal: V. Kelly; back: Wills; halves: Bell, Lowry and C. Kelly; forwards: Dufty, O'Neil, Stedman, Rodgers and Hierlehey.

Wales:—Goal: Bridgewater; backs: Herring and Murphy; halves: Perry, Oliver and Morris; forwards: Purdow, Corbett, Jones, Rixon and Williams.

Referee:—Sergt. Major Elkins.

TO-MORROW'S GAME.

Scotland v. England.

## SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

With reference to the second paragraph in the report of the extraordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., given in our yesterday's issue, it was stated therein "that the original proposition which the Board had put before the last meeting was rejected." We are informed that the earlier meeting was adjourned to enable the shareholders to consider the resolution more fully.

It was further stated in the report that the adjournment of the meeting was moved by Mr. Narotam Morarji. We are informed it was Mr. C. I. Parekh who had moved that resolution which was seconded by another shareholder.

Baboo Govindasji returned to Jubbulpore on the 22nd instant after finishing his tour of southern and eastern Central Provinces for the propagation of Swadeshi.

The Special Tribunal at Calicut delivered judgment on September 26th in the case in which 16 persons were charged with dacoity and looting in the house of one Parmaeswara Nambudari. One of the accused having been already discharged for want of a prima facie case, all the other 15 accused were convicted and sentenced of them to 7 years transportation and the rest to 5 years rigorous imprisonment. (A. P.)

## THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

### SIR W. JOWSON HICKS' SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

Sir William Joynson Hicks M. P., writing to the "Morning Post" on the subject of Necessity for Policy to achieve the settlement of the Punjab urges extension of communications as a civilising influence and favours the construction of a good motor read through the back of the district along the Afghan frontier.

He suggests that subsidies at present paid to the tribesmen should be devoted to the payment of wages for making and maintaining these roads and also puts forth suggestion made to him by one of the great Ruling Princes in Northern India that British should hand over the frontier in sections to several Princes whose countries are not very far away and who in return would guarantee complete immunity of the British districts from the trans-frontier raids.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks thinks that the only difficulty about this proceeding would be that we should have to ask no questions as to how pacification was effected.

## MOTHER OF ALI BROS. AT LAHORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

The mother of the Ali Brothers arrived here yesterday, and addressed a ladies' gathering in the evening and a huge public meeting at night. She left for Karachi to-day, to see Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali there.

## MR J. N. SEN GUPTA ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

News has reached here of the arrest of Mr. J. N. Sen-Gupta, Barrister and Secretary, Chittagong District Congress Committee, on Sunday noon, said to be in connection with rioting which took place near the Assam-Bengal Railway headquarters during the strike.

## VICTIMS OF OPPAU EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26.

Berlin.—A telegram from the Burgomaster of Ludwigshafen gives the list which has been published there of the victims of Oppau explosion. So far 300 dead bodies have been recovered and of this number 235 have been identified while the hospitals report that 519 cases of injuries have been admitted for treatment. The President von Ebert and the Bavarian Premier, Count von Lerchenfeld, will attend the funeral of the victims.

## DISPUTE BETWEEN CENTRAL GOVT. AND BAVARIA SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26

Berlin.—The newspapers state that the Conference between Wirth and Lerchenfeld has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between Bavaria and the Central Government. The "Tageblatt" says that a compromise has been reached where by the German States will henceforth enjoy greater authority in regard to the suppression of the Newspapers and Bavaria will be given a suitable period to consolidate her internal conditions before the State of Siege is raised.

## LATE MR. KHORY'S CHARITY

### RS. 56,000 DONATED TO BOMBAY INSTITUTIONS.

We understand that two handsome donations one of Rs. 14,000 to the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and the other of Rs. 42,000 to a Parsi Charitable Institution, have been announced from Mr. Rustom R. Desai, the sole Trustee of the estate of late Mr. E. J. Khory, Bar.-at-Law, who died in London a few years ago.

Mr. Desai is the Honorary Secretary of the Parsi Association of Europe (of which Sir M. M. Bhawnagree is the president) and the important part played by Mr. Desai in conducting the affairs of that Association is well-known to all.

The history of the donation mentioned above proves what an implicit confidence a Bar.-at-Law, must have in Mr. Desai's integrity. A sum of about sixty thousand rupees was entrusted to Mr. Desai on only a verbal understanding that should Mr. Khory die Mr. Desai may give this sum to any deserving Parsi charity. Nobody knew about this confidential arrangement until Mr. Desai told Mrs. Khory immediately after Mr. Khory's death. Naturally Mrs. Khory (an English lady) contested this, and claimed the sum to be taken from Mr. Khory's general estate from which also a one-third portion was to be given to the Parsi charity. Thus the matter had to be put before a court of law, and after fighting out the cast for nearly 4½ years at great sacrifice and inconvenience to Mr. Desai the Court in London gave the decision in Mr. Desai's favour with some highly creditable expression for Mr. Desai's integrity zeal and fidelity to a dead friend's wishes.

ANOTHER EXPECTED GIFT OF RS. 2 LAKHS.

A further sum totalling about two lakhs of rupees is expected and it reflects great credit on Mr. Desai's part to evince so much zeal for Parsis though he is thousand of miles away from the Parsis of India.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## HUNGARY WITHDRAWS APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

### BOLIVIA'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Geneva.—Hungary has withdrawn its application for admission to the League of Nations.

Bolivia threatens to withdraw because the Committee of Jurists has decided that the League is not competent to revise her treaty with Chile.

## COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS.

### VIOLINIST KUBELICK'S EXPERIENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The violinist Kubelik, who was travelling from Prague for a tour in England after having been absent for eight years, was a passenger on the Jan Breydel. He stated in an interview that he was sitting in the deck cabin reading, when he heard people rushing along. Everyone could see that a collision was inevitable and the question was which boat would sink but there was no panic. The mailboat struck the Salina which sank in four minutes. Boats were immediately lowered from the Jan Breydel and they saved twelve of those on board the Salina.

Asked what his first impulse was, Kubelik replied:—My first thought was for my violin. I put a lifeboly round it so that it should be saved, for a man can save himself but a violin is helpless. It was terrible to see men, especially the captain's boy, drowning. I could not look at the sinking boat.

Kubelik's violin is a famous Emperor Stradivarius which is considered to be the finest in the world and is said to be worth twenty-five thousand sterling.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed when the survivors landed at Dover. They included the captain whose wife and two children were on board. The wife died in hospital where the surviving boy remains.

## SERIOUS ASPECT OF RUSSIAN FAMINE.

### LORD ROBERT CECIL ON LEAGUE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—Delay on the part of the European Governments in taking action to cope with the Russian famine has made a painful impression in the League circles. It is pointed out that relief steps should be taken with as little delay as possible as thousands are said to be dying daily.

Lord Robert Cecil in an interview with Reuter's representative declared that the situation in Russia was most serious. People were fleeing from the famine areas and carrying disease which might invade the East of Europe. The expressed the opinion that the League could have dealt with the whole matter and said that if relief did not come soon it would be too late, as, if the waterways of Russia became frozen communication with the interior would be almost impossible.

## RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SUB COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Sub-Committee which has been appointed by the League of Nations to examine the subject of Russian Famine Relief has decided in present circumstances to report to the Assembly that latter would not be justified in addressing urgent appeals to the various governments to afford the necessary credits or in asking the Council to offer administrative services of International Credit Organisation in connection with Relief.

## LARGEST QUANTITY OF RADIUM EVER ACCUMULATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26.

The British Scientific and Medical Research will be enormously helped by the acquisition of two grammes of radium the largest quantity ever accumulated, which Professor Soddy brought to England yesterday evening from the Czecho-Slovakian State Mine at Joachimstal. This precious metal valued at £70,000 sterling was specially packed in lead three inches thick and has been rented for fifteen years by the London Company which will sub-rent it. The output of the mine is only four grammes per annum and the present hiring cost of smallest quantity is six guineas per day.

# INDIANS IN S. AFRICA AND KENYA.

## STEPS FOR SECURING EQUAL STATUS!

## DECENTRALISATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

### SATURDAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

When the Council of State met to-day there was not more than 25 members in all and the Visitors Gallery was practically deserted.

Mr. Kale had in his name a resolution for an early opportunity to be taken to discuss with the Indian Legislature the measure to be taken to safeguard the rights and liberties of Indians in the Kenya Colony and in South Africa and to communicate their views to the Secretary of State or being pressed on His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Union of South Africa, but in view of yesterday's discussion of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas' motion, Mr. Kale amended his resolution to the effect that early steps be taken secure equal status for Indians in South Africa. He based this amendment on the resolution for equality of status passed at the Imperial Conference. It had been left to the Colonial Government to frame rules and regulations in consultation with the Government of India. If this matter had been left to the Imperial Government it would have carried some weight, but that was not the case. It might be told by the Government of India that an entirely satisfactory solution of the problem would be arrived at from the point of view of the Indian people, but racial and economic argument would be advanced by the Colonial Government in the matter of framing laws and regulations, and so the Government of India should take a similar stand against South Africa by taking reciprocal legislation, although there was a great deal of delicacy in the matter.

LOGIC AND REASON.

Mr. Sarma said the Government of India would never surrender the principle of the equality of status for Indians but they should take time to achieve the end. In view of the special difficulties while the Government of India could not hold out a hope of any drastic and radical change in the attitude towards that question. When mutual dependence of the Dominions was realised better counsels would prevail. The fact that two ordinances, which would have still further endangered the position of Indians, had been disallowed by the South African authorities showed that there was no cause for alarm and that the Union Government would not succumb to the racial prejudices. He asked the House to remember that when excitement prevailed and racial bitterness was at its height, both logic and reason were at a discount and was not for making the atmosphere worse but for calming it down. For instance, the misunderstanding that a great influx of Asiatics would destroy the interests of South Africans was entirely wrong. The Asiatic Enquiry Commission had made it clear that there was no danger from an influx of Asiatics. The Government of India, for its own part, should try to see that both the educational and economic interests of Indians in South Africa were advanced so as to impress upon South Africans that Indians were as good as they themselves and if treated well they would be an ornament to that country. The Government of India would shortly announce its views on the Report of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. Mr. Sarma hoped that direct negotiations between the Government of India and the Union Government would be fruitful of achieving all reasonable demands.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Congratulated Mr. Sarma on the lucidity with which he had explained the case of Government, and said that inasmuch as the Government of India had the power of dealing direct with the Colonial Government the status of Government of India had been raised, and not in any way lowered.

The resolution as amended by the mover himself was then carried.

DECENTRALISATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

Saiyad Raza Ali moved for the removal of highly centralised system of administration that obtains in this country under which many classes of officials especially District Magistrate and collectors have vast powers. The success of Government of the country, he said, depended to a great extent on the successful working of the local bodies. The local Government was merely a matter of law and order. The local bodies were now under the control of Collectors and Commissioners, except in a few municipalities. The District Officers, wherever they happened to be Chairmen of the District or Municipal boards, should be relieved of their duties as soon as possible because the people concerned were in a better position to know what was to their interest and advantage than foreign bodies, like European Collectors, Commissioners who stayed in the districts only for 3 years and then left the area perhaps never to return. Local self-government was now a "transfered subject' in charge of Indian Ministers, responsible to the people, and it was therefore an anachronism that certain powers should be reserved to district officers and commissioners. The hole arrangement was inconsistet with the spirit of the "Reformed Era," and should not any longer be allowed to continue. The highest tribute that Indians could pay to the Indian Civil Service was to say to them that Indians were now in a position to take care of these institutions which they made it their duty to administer and look after on their behalf. At present, roads, irrigation, and buildings were being properly looked after by local boards, and, therefore, it was unnecessary that Collectors and Commissioners should interfere. There proper function of a Collector was to collect the land revenue and to be in charge of the police. If this reform was carried out there would be no additions' expenditure, and this Council should take the initiative and bring it into existence.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan moved an amendment that steps be taken to relieve district magistrates and collectors of the office of president of District and Taluq boards. The speaker depicted how Collectors and Deputy Commissioners were all supreme and dictated their policies to the District boards which were packed by members nominated by the Deputy Commissioners themselves.

In fact, these officials never cared for the welfare of the people and spent the District Boards' funds for providing comforts for themselves, such as by sanctioning roads to their bungalows. They considered themselves not public servants, but kings of the area under their administration. It was high time that District Boards and Taluq Boards were handed over to Indians.

Mr. Lloyd said in Madras practically all Taluq Boards had non-official chairmen.

Mr. Ismail Chowdhuri also said that in Bengal, chairmen were almost all of them non-officials.

Mr. Hammond opposed the amendment, as its adoption would choke the discussion on main and really important resolution.

Mr. Craik, Home Secretary, said Government has as late as 1918 passed a resolution that there should be non-official chairmen of District Boards. The present amendment was therefore unnecessary. Mr. Craik, on behalf of his brother officers, repudiated most emphatically the allegation that Deputy Commissioners were using District Board funds for their own comforts. (Applause.)

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Raja Dagapatia and Mr. R. Naidu also considered the amendment superfluous. The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Hammond remarked that the resolution stripped of all its verbiage amounted to a vote of want of confidence in district officers who, in fact, were the connecting link between Government and people.

Mr. Pratt (Bombay) also opposed the resolution as its effect would be the very opposite of what Mr. Raza Ali wanted. It would throw the administrative machinery out of gear and bring about a state of things which they witnessed in Russia. In the present circumstances of this country with recent events at Malegaon, Dharwar and Malabar fresh in their mind it was inadvisable to suggest a change.

Sardar Joginder Sing complimented the great work done by Collectors and Deputy Commissioners to whom the British Empire owed all it was. It would be dangerous to do away with the powers which made the Collector a real agent of Government and to whom the people could look for redress of their grievance. The authority of these officers must, therefore, be maintained.

Mr. Lloyd (Madras) endorsed the remarks of Mr. Pratt, and urged that in a stage of transition District officers' authority should not be curtailed.

"THE MA-BAPS."

Sir M. Dadabhoy opposed the motion as being inopportune. He testified, from personal experience, to the marvellous and very useful service rendered by District officers who were considered their "ma-baps" by the poor masses. He was indeed sorry that the reforms suggested by the mover would curtail the good service of these District officers.

Mr. Craik, Home Secretary, hoped that the resolution would be thrown out by a majority of the House. The previous speakers, who opposed the motion, had already anticipated his arguments, but he objected to the resolution as touching a purely provincial subject. The mover had suggested that Deputy Commissioners and Collectors should have no connection with such activities in their districts as concerned with forests, irrigation and public works. Mr. Craik emphasised that it was absolutely essential that the Deputy Commissioner should continue to exercise these powers in the interests of Zamindars, who wanted an impartial authority between themselves and the three departments. The Zemindars would be the first to oppose the removal of this power from the District Magistrate.

Mr. Lalubhai opposed chiefly on the ground that there should be no interference with the powers of Provincial Governments especially when the cry was for complete provincial autonomy.

Prof. Kale said that he supported the resolution inasmuch as it was quite necessary that the existing constitution should be remodelled so as to gradually do away with the decentralization in every direction including the local boards.

Mr. Raza Ali replied at length to the several arguments directed against the resolution and maintained that he did not propose to take away the slightest from any power which District officers ought to enjoy in consonance with the true spirit of Reforms. There was no right in thrusting the services of District Collectors and Commissioners upon a people who were not willing to take them. The question was whether the local bodies would not manage the work better than a single man could. He maintained that they could.

Mr. Pratt charged the speaker as not having lived long under responsible Government to appreciate actually the powers that the District Collectors should enjoy.

Mr. Raza Ali pleaded guilty to the charge and said that if he had not lived so, the fault was not his. The "ma-bap" theory of Government was nothing, but an autocratic form of Government, be it benevolent form of autocracy or not. One member had said that P. W. D., Irrigation and Forests should be under the control of District officers. Mr. Raza Ali asked if that was the way they were going to bring about responsible Government. In conclusion, the speaker said that if that resolution was not accepted, a force outside the Council, but not Bolshevism, would exert such influence in the near future that this House would be compelled to accept a resolution which would have more far reaching effects than his present resolution had.

The resolution was put and lost, only Mr. Raza Ali voting for the resolution.

The Council adjourned till Monday, the 26th instant.

# INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

## UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Council of State met again to-day, when the discussion was taken up on Mr. Lallubhai Samaidas' resolution for equality of status for Indians in the East African Colonies and Protectorates.

Mr. Annamalai Chettiar covered the ground occupied by Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and described the position of Indians in the Colonies as that of helots. If Imperial citizenship was to be a reality, and if the growing self-consciousness of Indians was to be respected, then equality of status was to be granted at once. This was the acid test of the much talked of Imperial citizenship.

Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Naidu implored Government to use their utmost influence in effecting the equality of status.

Mr. Sethna congratulated Mr. Samaldas on his forcible speech, which was pregnant with facts. The European settlers were not entitled to any special consideration. It was a wicked moonshine on the part of the white settlers to further their own selfish interests and to brand Indians, with the greater stake in the country, as an inferior race. The speaker hoped Lord Reading's Government could not rest contented until the able despatch of Lord Chelmsford's Government was fully followed and justice done to Indians.

Raja Motichand supported the resolution.

Sir B. C. Mitter hoped that Lord Reading, coming as he did from the palladium of justice would along with his colleagues continue the efforts of Lord Chelmsford with unflagging zeal until they were crowned with victory. He detailed the position of Indians in respect of municipal franchise, acquisition of lands, racial segregation, etc., and declared that these differences hurt the national pride of Indians.

INDIANS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

Sir Ummar Hayat Khan observed that East Africa was really conquered by the Indians in the late war and therefore they had the right to dictate terms to the European settlers. The hopes raised in Indians that some part of East Africa would be reserved to them had been disappointed.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhai gave support to the resolution and urged on the Government of India to press upon the Home Government the necessity of appointing a Royal commission to go out to the Colonies and inquire into the grievances of the Indians.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar observed that unless equality of status was brought about in East Africa it was impossible to expect the same in other Colonies. Proceeding, the Maharaja referred to the part taken by Indians in the development of the colony, when the President reminded him that there had already been a good deal of discussion on these points and suggested deal of discussion on these points and suggested that he should hit some new points. The Maharaja, however, continued reading his speech and finished with an appeal for equality and justice.

Mr. Khaparde asked the House to forget all considerations of past history as to who came to South Africa first or who developed it more, but to take the colony as one undivided family in which all the sons should enjoy equal rights and privileges.

Mr. Sarma, speaking on behalf of Government, accepted the resolution and said that Government would be proceeding now with the Home Government for equality of status to Indians in East Africa, and there was every reason to hope that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at and an announcement would be made thereon. Government had been preventing, as far as possible friction and racial jealousy between the component parts of the Empire. It had been expressly understood that, in so far as British Indians had lawfully migrated to any part of the Empire, they should be treated perfectly on equal terms with the rest of His Majesty's subjects. This principle had been renunciated and accepted at the recent Imperial Conference. There was bitterness between Indians and Europeans in East Africa. It was but a passing phase of the struggle, and he felt sure that when once the British Empire had resolved up on a particular course of action, as it had at the Imperial Conference, there could not be and would not be any deviation from that. There was therefore no reason alarm on either side. The British need not be alarmed, because their interests could never be sacrificed when the whole Government of British East Africa was subject to the paramount will of the British Parliament. Nor was there any necessity for alarm on the part of Indian settlers, because Government would never deviate from the policy of perfect equality in electoral franchise, acquisition of lands, free trade or any other matter. (Applause).

Sirdar Jogindra Singh and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas thanked Government for the sympathetic speech and the resolution was carried amidst applause.

UNIFORM SYSTEM IF WEIGHTS.

Dr. Ganga Nath Jha moved that the time has now arrived for securing by legislation the use of a uniform syssem of weights and measures throughout British India. He explained the differences in weights and measure existing in several parts of the country and after alluding to the legislation of 1871, which was not put into effect on account of the people not being in a position to understand the metric system, urged strongly that now the people as a whole had understood the standard measures and weights it was necessary that a uniform system must be secured by legislation.

Mr. Sethna, Sirdar Jogindra Nath Singh, and Sir Umar Hayat supported the resolution, while Mr. Holberton opposed, pointing out the extreme difficulties in applying it to uneducated people.

Mr. Kale and Sir Manecki Dadabhai further pointed out the difficultise of adopting a uniform system and observed that the time for legislation, as desired by the mover, was not yet ripe.

Mr. H. P. Lindsay, Industries Secretary, in the course of his maiden speech, agreed with the general principle of the resolution and detailed the difficulties of adopting a uniform system. Government should proceed with the question slowely and cautiously rather than attempting to effect an immediate transformation. It should be left to the local Governments to take such measures as to introduce standard weights, but as regards the question of measures, this should be left entirely out of the consideration at present. Mr. Lindsay further informed that, was Burma opposed to a uniform system of weights and measures, that province also could be left out of the scope of the resolution. Mr. Lindsay in conclusion moved an amendment to the effect that the Government of India should declare themselves in favour of the ultimate adoption in India, excluding Burma, of a uniform system of weights, based on the scale now in use on the railways.

Mr. Samaldas suggested that a new uniform system of weights should be introduced rather than the existing railway system of weight.

Mr. Lindsay opposed this amendment, which was negatived. The original resolution as amended by Mr. Lindsay was put to the vote and carried.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

## ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. MUDDIMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

A very successful, and interesting function marked by a stirring flow of post-prandial oratory was witnessed to-night at Grand Hotel when Members of the Council of State entertained to dinner their President, Hon. Mr. Muddiman. The distinguished party of about 60 included several members of Assembly and highly placed officials.

Mr. Froom proposed "the toast of our colleagues" in Assembly and referred to the xcellent work done by that House.

Sir William Vincent, in responding to the toast, said although he had left membership of Upper House and had joined the lower chamber, he had always been and would be always a zealous supporter of the dignities of both the Chambers (hear hear).

Sir Ali Imam proposed the toast of Members of the Council of State. He said though he was in foreign service he would carry back from Simla the great hope of a very bright future before this Council. He hoped the Council and its president would prosper with more strength to their elbows.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy responding prophesied that Indian legislature would in due course of time achieve the greatest expectation (Sir William Vincent:—You ve already) (cheers).

Mr. Hailey hoped that friendship and cooperation between the two Houses of the Indian legislature would continue under all conditions. He wished more power to the elbow of the President, Mr. Muddiman, so that he might continue supreme by conrtolling the unruly members (prolonged laughter).

## SWADESHI IN LAHORE.

### VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

A vigorous Swadeshi propaganda is being carried on in Lahore by the Congress and Khilafat volunteers and very large number of foreign clothes has been collected by them including costly silk "saries." A huge procession passed through the city to-day exhibiting the discarded foreign clothes to the people in the shape of mock funeral bears which were carried by volunteers.

When the procession was passing through the city in the evening non-co-operators got information that a public meeting had been convened by the members of the newly-formed National Liberal League and the meeting was going on outside the Mount Gate. Immediately leading Non-Co-operators arrived at the meeting of the Liberal League amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" followed by a large number of people from the city and Congress workers and the meeting of the League was converted into a Non-Co-operation meeting with a Non-Co-operator President who was elected by a majority of the audience. The conveners of he Liberal League meeting, who had already elected their own President, protested against the action of Non-Co-operators and then a discussion ensued between the Liberal Legue party and Non-Cooperators when a large number of police with several police-officers, including the Senior Superintendent, arrived at the meeting place and asked Mr. Santanam, leader of Non-Co-operators, to disperse the meeting, failing which the police world do so. On this, the meeting ended in a confusion and disorder and Non-Co-operators left the meeting amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Gandhi ki jai."

## LET MAHATMAJI HAVE FAIR TRIAL OF N.:C.:O.

### MR. JAYAKER'S ADVICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Barrister, Bombay, delivered an address at the Kirloskar Theatre with Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the chair. In the course of his speech he confessed he had numerous points of difference of opinion with Mr. Gandhi, but expressed the hope that no province would do anything before December to deflect the course of Non-Co-operation so that Mr. Gandhi might have time enough for a fair trial for his movement.

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The recommendation of the Calcutta University Syndicate conferring the honorary Degree of Doctor of Law on the Prince of Wales was accepted at the Senate meeting on Saturday.

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A Patna message states: Owing to extraordinarily heavy rainfall the villages of Chapra and Siwan are under floods and great damage has been done to houses and several persons have been lost in flood.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Owing to favourable rainfall which has alleviated to a great extent fodder scarcity in the province of the Punjab, Government has cancelled from 1st October, 1921 all orders relating to the transport of fodder at concession rates in the Punjab.—(A. P.)

A Simla message states: The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma arrived in the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday.

# SINJHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

## JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL.

## MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 18.

Judgment in the Sinjhoro Police Torture Case was delivered on the 16th resulting in the acquittal of all the five accused.

Briefly summarised the Judgment first deals with the facts as alleged, which have appeared in these columns, and discussing the main petition to which fourteen of the illtreated persons had given their signatures the Judge, Mr. E. Clements, remarked: "To my mind every incident in this petition bears the stamp of falsehood clearly upon it. The impartiality of the petition in distributing the offences among the five accused is not without significance. To my mind the knee torture and brick torture are pure inventions. . . . However high-handed the police in the Nawabshah District may be they must know that there are Zemindar like Tijumal and Pohumal anxious to seize the slightest opportunity of getting up a complaint against them and they would never dare to torture people in public in the manner alleged. . . . This petition is so obviously a mass of falsehood and exaggeration that it was incumbent upon the District Officials to sift it thoroughly before having it dished up as a Sessions. The Course pursued was the very contrary."

The judge evidently discovered an easy way out of the difficulty of convicting the accused, with a teeming mass of evidence against them, as they were members of the Police and must be protected against the attacks of the public prompted by the non-co-operators. By stamping the whole prosecution story as a "mass of lies" he has managed to save the accused, solicitude for whom was keenly evinced by him throughout the conduct of the case. Anyone with the slightest knowledge of Indian conditions, specially in villages, will admit that the Police is all powerful and public humilitation and maltreatment of innocent people is not an extraordinary affair for them. Indeed events are taking place frequently in Police Camps which, if brought to light, would make men's flesh creep; but as no charge against the meanest employee of the Police could be anything, but a "mass of falsehood" no one has yet had the daring to bring them to book! In village in Sind, the Police is looked upon with terror and awe, and a call to any honest man, of the Police is considered as a drop into hell. The poor people are in daily and hourly dread of the petty constables whom the Government has endowed with more powers, within their jurisdiction than even the Collector in cities.

Not content with blaming the District Collector who was unfortunate enough to be Officials of Nawabshah (including the Collector who was unfortunate enough to be an Indian) the Judge proceeds to indict the Public Prosecutor of Nawabshah whose integrity and honesty are absolutely above suspicion. "In this Court the Public Prosecutor has behaved not like an officer of the Crown, but as a partisan. . . . I have been submitted to what I can only describe as an agony of perjury from the 18th August to 7th September. Possibly the wrong-headed way in which the case has been conducted may be due to the meddlesomeness that the case has been advertised all over of the Indian newspapers. I understand before the Court. . . . It is strongly urged this side of India long before it came that Polumal is notorious as being against the Government and that he had a particular grudge against accused No. 3. What the real grievances (of the complainants) were it is impossible to tell, but on the principle that there is no smoke without fire, I should say that there must have been some ill-treatment of some kind. There is no doubt that the witnesses in this case have been tutored and re-tutored over and over again. A regular school of evidence appears to have been conducted while the proceedings were going on."

Coming to the marks on their bodies which were seen on their bodies by the Doctor, the Judge complacently remarks: "It is clear that they must have been beating each other or getting themselves beaten as part of the conspiracy to ruin the accused." Now no one in his senses could make such an allegation. Is it possible that four men will, with the mere idea of bringing five policemen into trouble, submit to tortures on their private parts which will undoubtedly cause them intense pain? The idea is ridiculous and much more so coming as it does from the District Judge, who has greatly gone out of his way to damn the prosecution witness, the District Officials of Nawabshah obviously the Indian Collector) the Public Prosecutor, two honest and well known Zemindars, the Gandhi-cap wearers and all the newspapers on this side of India. (The "Bombay Chronicle," more prominently than the others).

Summing up the case the Judge had another slur reserved for the Hyderabad Bar. He concludes by remarking: "Organised perjury, such as is disclosed in this case, is more rife in this court than in any court over which I have presided. In fact I can find no solid footing in any part of this mass of perjury. The assessors came on the last day of arguments already prepared with their opinion. The first assessor is a doctor and he appears to be going against his own medical opinion. He gives as one ground of his opinion 'the only object of the non-co-operators has been to bring out the offence in its true light. The second assessor says: 'I don't believe for a moment that the non-co-operators would be so cruel as to concoct a case of this kind.' The opinions of the assessors appear to me not to be based on the evidence at all. They seem to regard the case as a contest between the N.C.O.'s and the Police. Disagreeing with the assessors, I find the accused not guilty of the offences with which they are charged and direct that they be acquitted."

The judgment of acquitted has come as a rude surprise to people of all shades of opinion who are wondering at the temerity of the Judge who found it so easy to damn everybody, not sparing even the District Magistrate, Nawabshah. People are asking whether the Public Prosecutor and the members of the Hyderabad Bar will put up with the insult offered in their very faces.

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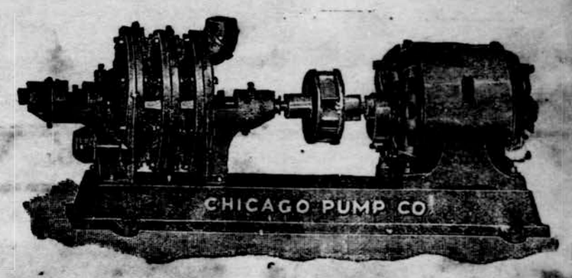


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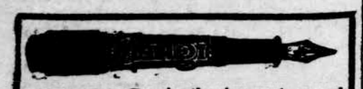

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